

THE NOR-WEST FARMER.

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WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, JUNE 5, 1900.

\$1 a Year,
in advance.



Horses for South Africa.

Some time ago attention was called to the presence in Canada of two British army officers, Major Dent, and Veterinary-Inspector Phillips. England has been purchasing horses from all parts of the world, but none from Canada. These army officers have, however, just completed the purchase of 2,000 horses, largely in Ontario, and they will be shipped at once from Montreal. In the purchasing of these horses the army officers were greatly assisted by W. Harland Smith, of Grand's Repository, Toronto, who made use of his extensive system of agents to collect horses and in an incred-

ture promised a bulletin on the styles or types of horses needed for army purposes. This should be out at once, or it will be too late to be of any advantage this year. The type of cavalry horse wanted is a horse standing 15.1½ to 15.3½ hands high, and weighing from 1,000 to 1,150 lbs. They must possess lots of substance, have strong backs, and have plenty of neck in front of the saddle. The horses collected at Toronto for this class show considerable Thoroughbred blood and can easily carry the regular campaign weight of 210 lbs.

The horses for mounted infantry purposes are much smaller, weighing from 950 lbs. up, and standing 14.1 to 15.1 hands high. In fact, they are called ponies, but are horses of great substance, strong backed and well put together. Those purchased all possess great shoulder development and have a good length of neck. The depth of the shoulder of those selected will average about 25 inches, while many will reach 26 inches.

The artillery horses are the heaviest of the lot. In height they run from 15.3 to

done she is sure to be watched during the day-time by the driver.

As foaling time approaches it is a good plan to keep the mare on laxative food, but even in this moderation has sometimes to be practised, according to circumstances. At night she should not be tied, but allowed her liberty in a roomy box stall, which should be large enough to allow plenty of room behind her. But no matter how roomy the box, the mare is apt to select a corner, or other awkward place; hence the advisability of an attendant being present.

Some mares carry their foals either longer or shorter than the normal period. It is frequently stated that a foal by a Thoroughbred horse is carried longer than one by a cold-blooded horse, and horse foals are usually longer than mare foals. Baumeister states that the periods of pure-bred Persian mares were 338 days for mare foals and 343 for horse foals; in pure-bred Arabs they were 337 and 339 days for female and male colts respectively; in Orloff mares the average period was 341½ days, and in half-bred



Group of Mounted Cowboys at High River, Alta.

ibly short time had the necessary number together. It was thought by many that the number of horses suitable for war purposes which could be obtained in Canada were limited, but Mr. Smith says that he could furnish 10,000 if they were needed.

We are glad to see the readiness with which these horses have been obtained, as it bears out what we have always contended, that Canada has the horses and can supply quite a goodly number for the Imperial army if we only have the chance. Having secured their quota so readily, we hope the War Office will instruct the officers now in this country to make further purchases. At any rate these officers should see the range horses before they leave the country and thus know what can be supplied from that source. This shipment will do good, and should pave the way for the establishment of a remount depot and training station in Canada. At present the Dragoons at Toronto are breaking in the 800 or so horses sheltered at the exhibition grounds.

After the Spring Horse Show at Toronto the Dominion Minister of Agriculture

promised a bulletin on the styles or types of horses needed for army purposes. This should be out at once, or it will be too late to be of any advantage this year. The type of cavalry horse wanted is a horse standing 15.1½ to 15.3½ hands high, and weighing from 1,000 to 1,150 lbs. They must possess lots of substance, have strong backs, and have plenty of neck in front of the saddle. The horses collected at Toronto for this class show considerable Thoroughbred blood and can easily carry the regular campaign weight of 210 lbs.

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Watch the Foaling Mares.

Owing to the high price of horses more or less anxiety is felt for the safety of the foaling mare, she should therefore be carefully watched so as to guard against all danger. If she has been at work, and we can see no reason why she should not perform quiet steady work right along, she should be kept quietly at work right up to the day of foaling. When this is

English mares it was 339½ days. The majority of foals are born from the 340th to the 350th day; living foals are rarely born from the 300th to the 310th day, but frequently from the 350th to the 365th day; after the latter period a live birth is rare.

There is no infallible guide as to the premonitory symptoms of foaling. Wax will appear on one mare's teats while none will be seen on another. The milk will run away from one mare for two days before foaling, while another will foal with a seemingly empty udder. No two cases are exactly alike and only extensive experience will teach a man to understand his mares. It is always best for some one with whom the mare is familiar to be with her at foaling time. Strangers make her restless and nervous.

W. Swenerton, V.S., Carberry, has introduced the Thoroughbred stallion, Goddard, first in his class as a three-year-old at Toronto. As a sire for general purpose colts from heavy mares the Thoroughbred sire has no equal.

Reduced Freight Rates on Pure Bred Stock.

In answer to the request of deputations from the Pure Bred Cattle Breeders' Association and Sheep and Swine Breeders' Association, the C.P.R., C.N.R., and M. & N.W. Railway have granted the following concessions in the transportation rates of pure-bred stock shipped for breeding purposes between stations in Manitoba, Assiniboia, Alberta, Saskatchewan and British Columbia.

Shipments will be way-billed at one-half the regular tariff rates and at the estimated weights as provided in the Canadian Joint Freight Classification, with the following exceptions:

Bulls, one year and under two years, 1,500 lbs.

Bulls, over two years old, 2,000 lbs.

Two animals shipped together, not to exceed 3,500 lbs.

Three animals shipped together, not to exceed 5,000 lbs.

At the Live Stock conventions the suggestion was made that it would be a great boon to breeders to have cheaper rates granted to a man in search of pure bred stock. The railway company have met this request by offering to refund one-half the passenger fare on presentation of the standard receipt for the ticket purchased and the production of the shipping bill showing that such search had resulted in the purchase of one or more animals. These concessions will, we believe, do a great deal to build up the live stock industry of the west far more than the well-meant effort of the C.P.R. in distributing free sires. The reduction in weight on aged bulls from 3,000 to 2,000 lbs., with the concession of half passenger fare to the man who buys, should extend for many years the usefulness of sires that cannot be used longer in a herd, and enable breeders to get at reasonable rates those sires well known for their breeding qualities.

The Dominion Express Company have also granted a reduction in their rates of 20 per cent. in pure bred stock between all points when the distance exceeds 200 miles. This should be of considerable assistance to breeders, particularly to swine and sheep men.

Work for the Brood Mares.

The foaling season is now on and looked at from one point of view will furnish a capital object lesson on the previous management of the dam. One of the troubles in connection with our long winters is the want of regular employment for the farm horses, and later on the temptation is to take all the work possible out of every available beast. For the in-foal-mare it would be difficult to say whether no work at all or excessive work is most injurious. No farmer with average common-sense needs to be told that a severe strain of any kind is always bad and sometimes fatal. But the golden mean is best, and enough work, as regular as possible, to keep up her muscular tone, is the wisest way to manage such a mare. To push her beyond her natural gait, or too long at a stretch, is wrong; to work her up to the point that she can go steadily day in and day out is right. A day off is all right, a few days' idleness does more harm than good. Navel poisoning (septic arthritis) is another costly object lesson to be learned at this season. Old bedding in out-houses is a nursery of the germs of this ruinous disease, and the safest place for both mare and foal is the open field. See our veterinary columns of last issue for preventive measures.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

CARDS under this head inserted at the rate of \$1.50 per line per year. No card accepted under two lines, nor for less than six months.

K. McIVOR, Roselea Farm, Virden, breeder of Shorthorn Cattle and introducer and grower of Western (or native) Rye Grass. Seed for sale, price \$5.50 per 100 lbs. Half rate to all C.P.R. points in Manitoba and N.W.T. Both sex of stock for sale.

D. FRASER & SONS, Emerson, Man. Breeders and importers of Shorthorns, Shropshire and Southdown Sheep. Pedigree Poland China Pigs a specialty, from the best strains in the United States.

W. J. HELLIWELL, Oak Lake, breeder of Shorthorn Cattle, Shropshire Sheep, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Light Brahmas and Partridge Cochins. All kinds of above young stock for sale. Prices right.

R. L. LANG, Spruce Bank Farm, Oak Lake, Man., breeder and importer of Shorthorn Cattle, improved Berkshire Swine, White Wyandottes and White Leghorns. Young stock for sale. 2448

WM. MCBRIDE, importer and breeder of improved Chester White Pigs. Young stock for sale. Pairs and trios furnished not akin. Address—Wm. McBride, Box 253, Portage la Prairie, Man.

JAS. MURRAY, Lyleton, Man., is offering his entire flock of Border Leicesters for sale. This flock has won the flock prize eight years in succession at the Winnipeg Industrial.

JAMES GLENNIE, Longburu, Man. Importer and breeder of Holstein-Friesian Cattle. Bull Calves of the famous Teake strain for sale. Write for prices. Box 95.

KENNETH MCLEOD, Dugald, Manitoba. Chester White and Suffolk Pigs for sale. My stock are prize winners at the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition.

JAS. TOLTON, Walkerton, Ont., importer and breeder of Shorthorn Cattle and Oxford Sheep. A number of exceptionally fine young bulls. Prices right.

JOS. VUILL & SONS, Meadows Farm, Carlton Place, Ont., breeders of Ayrshires, Shropshires, Berkshires, B.P. Rocks. Young stock for sale.

F. W. GREEN, Moosejaw, Assa., breeder and importer of high-class Shorthorns. Some fine young stock for sale, climetized to Western range.

JOHN TURNER, "Bonny Brae Farm," breeder of Polled Angus Cattle. Young stock of both sexes or sale. Address, John Turner, Carroll, Man.

H. V. BYERS, Macgregor, Man., breeder of Jersey Cattle. Largest herd in the West, headed by Rover Pogs, No. 41020. Young stock for sale.

JAS. ROBERTSON, Beaver Brand Farm, Glendale P.O., Man. Poland China Pigs, Hereford Bull Calf; also Brome and Rye grass seed for sale.

JOHN LOGAN, Murchison, Man., breeder of Shorthorns. Oldest herd bull, Prince Charlie, for sale; splendid stock-getter. Young stock for sale.

A. J. MORRISON, Carman, Man. Breeders of Shorthorn cattle. One 11 and one 24 months old bulls of exceptional quality for sale.

W. C. EDWARDS & CO. North Nation Mills, P.Q. Importers and Breeders of Ayrshire Cattle Shropshire Sheep and Berkshire Pigs. 1642f

J. VAN VEEN, breeder of Galloway and Hereford Cattle and Shropshire Sheep, Lake View Ranch, Fife Hills, Fort Qu'Appelle, Assa. 1588

HENRY LAYCOCK, Rosebank, Man., breeder of Poland China Swine. A few choice sows with pig for sale. Prices satisfactory.

W. C. EDWARDS & CO., Rockland, Ont. Importers and Breeders of Shorthorn Cattle, Shropshire Sheep and Berkshire Pigs. 1643f

ROBT. WHITE, Wakopa, Man., breeder of Shorthorns. Herd headed by "Crimson Chief" (24057) Young stock for sale.

EDWARD T. PETAR, Souris, Man., breeder of high class Hereford and Ayrshire cattle. Correspondence solicited.

L. A. BRADLEY, Portage la Prairie, Manitoba, breeder of Tamworth Pigs. Young Pigs for sale.

JAMES RDDGERS, Panima, Alta., breeder of Polled Angus Cattle. A few young bulls for sale.

W. M. SMITH, Fairfield Plains, Ont. Ayrshires, Southdowns, P. Chinas, Duroc Jerseys, Poultry.

WM. CHALMERS, Hayfield, Man., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. Correspondence solicited.

GEO. ALLISON, Burnbank, Man., breeder of Shorthorns and Leicesters. Stock for sale. 2481

STEEL BROS., Glenboro, Manitoba. Breeders of Ayrshire Cattle. Young Stock for sale. 1731f

JAMES STANCOMBE, Cartwright, Man., breeder of Shorthorns. Three choice-bred Bulls for sale.

THOS. MCCARTNEY, Longburn, Man. Ayrshire Cattle. A splendid pair of young bulls for sale.

W. E. BALDWIN, Manitou, Man. Tamworths. Orders booked for young pigs from imp. stock.

F. J. COLLYER, Welwyn, Assa. breeder of Polled Angus and Berkshires. Bull calves for sale.

A. B. SMITH, Moosomin, Assa. Breeder of Cotswolds, Southdowns; Berkshires, Chester Whites.

D. ALLISON, Strousa Stock Farm, Roland, Man. Shorthorn Cattle and Berkshire Swine.

WELLINGTON HARDY, Pomeroy, Man. Ayrshires and improved Yorkshires, 5 bulls for sale.

J. R. HENRY, Chater, Man., breeder of Berkshire Swine and W. P. Rocks. Write or call.

W. N. CROWELL, Napinka, Man., breeder of Berkshire Pigs. Young stock for sale.

JAMES WILSON, Inuitsail, Alta., breeder of Shorthorns. Young stock for sale.

WALTER JAMES, Rosser, Man. Breeder of choice Shorthorn Cattle and Berkshire Swine.

JOSEPH TAYLOR, Elgin, Manitoba, breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. Young stock for sale.

F. MURDOCH, Bru, Man. Shorthorn Cattle. Yorkshire Swine and Shropshire Sheep.

W. C. MURDIN, Plumas, Man., breeder of Ayrshire Cattle. Young bulls for sale.

ALEX. WOOD, Souris, Man., Breeder of Oxford Down Sheep.

WANT, SALE OR EXCHANGE

Under this heading will be inserted advertisements of farm properties, farm machinery, etc., for sale and exchange, farm help wanted, articles wanted and other lines of miscellaneous advertising.

TERMS.—One cent per word each insertion, payable strictly in advance, name and address to be included in the count. No advertisement will be taken for less than 25 cents.

For Sale.—13 Horse Threshing Engine in good order, cheap for cash, or exchange for stock. G. H. Bawlinheimer, Red Deer, Alta. 10-15

For Sale.—Wolf Hound Pups, \$5 a piece. Will be ready for the wolves in the beginning of winter. Milfred Wallace, Niverville, Man. 11

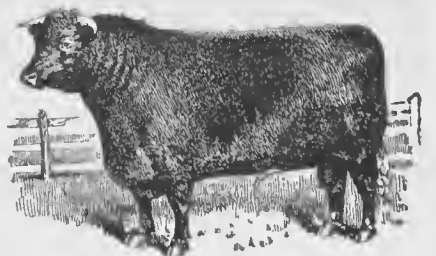
For Sale.—Stumping machine, lifting capacity 50,000 pounds. Will sell at half cost, as owner is leaving the farm. Apply to Nelson Bedford, Glen-cross, Man.

For Sale, or exchange for Cattle.—An Alexandra Separator, nearly new, No. 11½, terms moderate. A. Gouzee, Indian Head, Assa., Box A5.

W. D. FLATT HAMILTON, ONTARIO

Importer and breeder of

SHORTHORN CATTLE.



Golden Fame (imp. 26056) (72610).

My herd is one of the largest in America, both imported and Canadian bred. A very choice selection of both sexes always on hand for sale. Personal inspection invited. Address all communications:

JAMES SMITH, Manager, Millgrove, Ont. Ry. Station and Telegraph, Hamilton, Ont., on main line Grand Trunk Ry.

For Herefords

call on or write

J. E. MARPLES, Poplar Grove Farm, Deleau, Man.



J. A. S. MACMILLAN, Live Stock Agent and Importer, BRANDON.

Having a large connection amongst many of the foremost breeders in Great Britain, I guarantee to supply pure-bred Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Pigs of any British breeds for exhibition or breeding purposes on the most favorable terms. Satisfaction guaranteed. Prices on application. **P.O. Box 483**

When writing advertisers mention the Nor'-West Farmer.

To Make a Horse Lie Down.

The Kansas Farmer says in answer to a correspondent who requests a method of making a horse lie down gently.

We have had an illustration of Rarey's method made from "Tachyhippodamia," by Willis J. Powell, and published by the Dayton, Ohio, Historical Publishing company. Mr. Rarey explains his method as follows:—

To make a horse lie down, bend his left fore leg and slip a loop over it, so that he cannot get down. Then put a surcingle around the body and fasten one end of a long strap around the other fore leg just above the hoof. Place the other end under the surcingle, so as to keep the strap in the right direction; take a short hold of it with your right hand: stand on left side of horse, grasp the bit in left hand, pull steadily on the strap with right hand, and bear against his shoulder till you cause him to move. As soon as he lifts his weight your pulling will raise the other foot, and he will have to come on his knees. Keep the strap tight in your hand so that he cannot straighten his leg if he rises up. Hold him in this position and turn his head toward you; bear against his side with

Breed for Market Results.

No matter what breed of live stock you are handling, even if only grades, in all your breeding work for what the market wants. To get market horses mate the grade draft mares with the very best draft sires procurable. The trotting bred mares should be bred to good coach stallions possessing size, style and beauty, in order to get the size and quality needed to meet the regular market demands along this line. While now and then a few good horses are produced from trotting bred sires, yet, as a general thing, the great majority of their offspring are not satisfactory, because too small and it is not one in a hundred that attains any speed. The Hamlins, of Buffalo, have set a most worthy example in this line recently. They are well known as perhaps the most successful breeders of trotting stock in America, yet they are cute enough to see the way the tide is running and have purchased about a dozen head of French Coachers to put into their breeding establishment. In 1897 this firm sent 12 of their best standard-bred mares to Wayne, Ill., to be bred to the celebrated French coach horse, Perfection. These mares were left there until their foals were at

tremity. Refractory matters are either detained or returned till they are ready to undergo the digestive process. Digestion consists in the extraction of the nutritious from the inert portion of the food. It is not a simple process, nor is it all conducted in the same place. It begins in the stomach and terminates in the bowels, probably at a considerable distance from the point at which the residue is evacuated. The stomach of the horse is small, and digestion very rapid. It can not retain the food very long. The horse is almost constantly eating. At grass he eats as much in half an hour as would fully distend the stomach, yet he continues to eat for several hours in succession. The change, therefore, which the food undergoes in the stomach must be rapidly performed. The mingling of the gastric juice with the food converts it into a milk like fluid (called chyme. This, accompanied by the food, from which it has been extracted, enters the intestines and there another change of composition takes place. Juices from the liver, from peculiar glands, and from the intestines themselves are added, and the whole combine to form a compound fluid called chyle. This adheres to the inner surface of the bowels, from which it is removed by an infinite



Stacking on the Farm of F. Paleris, Pleasant Home, Man.

your shoulder, with a steady, equal pressure, and in about ten minutes he will lie down, when he will be completely conquered and you can handle him as you please. Then take off the straps, straighten out his legs, rub him gently about the face and neck; handle all his legs, and after he has lain ten to twenty minutes, let him get up. After a short rest go through the same operation again, and repeat it three or four times. The next day give him two lessons, and the following day two more. By this time he will lie down by taking hold of one foot. When he is well broken this way, tap him on the opposite leg with a stick when you take hold of his foot, and in a few days he will lie down from the mere motion of the stick.

We know two farm boys who trained a two-year-old colt by this method until he would lie down at the word of command. This was accomplished by saying "lie down" every time they took hold of his foot and tapped the other leg with the stick, and the horse soon got to associate the words with the act. After that the command was all that was necessary.

G. W. Baker, a Clydesdale breeder of Milton, Indiana, has a 6-year-old mare that lately had three colts at a time. She carried them 11 months and 12 days.

foot and the mares safely in foal again. So pleased were they with the results that they are again sending 25 of the best of their standard-bred mares to Dunham, Fletcher & Colman's, Wayne, to be bred to their crack French Coach stallions. They are also using Hackney stallions on their mares. This shows, we think, that the best friends of the trotting horse are realizing that they have not got in their animals those qualities which make for permanent success as a market horse, and that they are looking for something that will give them the horse the market wants. Don't breed horses or any other stock simply because they can breed, but study the end in view—the market demands.

The Horse's Stomach.

Many of the articles upon which horses feed are hard and dry, says Farming World. They require to be softened before they can be dissolved, or before they will part with their nutritive matter. One end of the horse's stomach seems designed for macerating these substances. It is lined by a membrane, void of sensibility. All the food is first lodged in this macerating corner, from which, when sufficiently softened, it passes into the other ex-

number of tubes, whose mouths are inconceivably minute, to the eye invisible. These little tubes or pipes are termed lacteals or absorbents; they converge or run towards the spine, where their contents are received by a tube which empties into the left jugular vein. Accompanied by the blood the chyle proceeds to the lungs, passes through them and becomes blood. Having undergone sanguification this chyle, the product of digestion, is as much a constituent of the living animal as any other part of him. It is not necessary to trace the food further. Its nutritive matter having been extracted and animalized by combination with animal juices, the product is removed as the mass travels through the intestines. By the time it has arrived at the point of evacuation the food has lost all or most of the nutritive matter and the residue is ejected as useless.

The American Shorthorn Breeders' Association is prepared to give between \$15,000 and \$20,000 this season in extra premiums at state and other leading fairs, by way of supplementing local premiums. Besides this aid to existing premium lists, \$5,000 will be given at Kansas City in October, at a special Shorthorn display to be held on that date.

Telephony.

The English experiments in Telephony have been very interesting to demonstrate the influence of the first sires upon subsequent breeding, by breeding the zebra to the mare, then breed to pure bred stallions and find the zebra stripes to be constantly appearing. Our farmers who have bred good mares to a jack to raise mules because horses were worth nothing, will find the subsequent breeding of these mares will be more or less affected with the donkey characteristics, and a good driver or draft horse may have long ears or a small foot with a disposition to kick, and otherwise spoil a good horse in the market.

William Housman thus explains telephony in the English Live Stock Journal: The meaning of "telephony," indeed, is perhaps not known to a very large majority of general readers, although among them are thousands of men of superior intelligence and good ordinary education. Suppose a maiden heifer of the Devon breed be mated with a Zebu bull and produce a calf to him. The Zebu is the first or original sire. Then she breeds to a Devon bull. If in her offspring to him there are clear marks of the characteristics of the Zebu, and the dam's purity of breed is unquestionable, then we have a case of what is known as "telephony," or the attenuated influence of a male which is not, in the ordinary way of generation, related to the second calf. "Practically imperceptible" characteristics, probably, are seldom trustworthy. The difficulty would be to prove that extremely faint traces of impurity are really those of the first sire, and not of some remote and unknown ancestor. A distinct character of the Zebu in the produce of a pure Devon cow by a pure Devon bull; and still more, six instances of the same thing in the offspring of as many different and unrelated Devon cows, or say, in the offspring of a Devon, a Hereford, a Shorthorn, a Jersey, a Kerry, and a West Highland cow, all having bred their first calves to a Zebu bull, or to different Zebu bulls, would be strong evidence of "telephony"—that is, the influence of a first sire having been brought forward to the offspring of other sires. The explanation, nevertheless, would not be supplied by the mere evidence of the fact. Might not the influence of a second or a third sire be also felt beyond that sire's own offspring, in animals from the same dam?

Keb. Uber, of 4, 9, N.W. of Manitou, has four lambs from one mother and all are doing well.

There were 15 starters for the Queen's Plate at the opening meeting of the Toronto Jockey Club on the 24th of May. It was again won by one of Mr. Seagram's horses. Dalmoor, a favorite, won by a neck amid great excitement on the part of the 20,000 visitors.

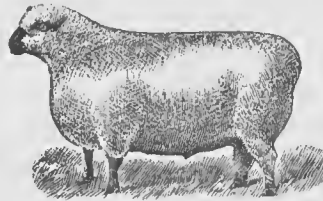
The great International Live Stock Exposition will be held at Chicago Dec. 1-8. Besides very large prizes for all the breeds of live stock, there will be auction sales and meetings of various stock associations. Special low railroad rates will be given. Premium lists are now ready.

The Estray Animals Ordinance of the N.W.T. has been amended on motion of the Commissioner of Agriculture, as follows:—1. "That for the care and sustenance of horses between 15th November and 15th April, the sum of five cents a day should be charged." 2. "That the owner of any horses who neglected to remove the same within fifteen days after he has been notified should be liable to a penalty of one dollar a day." This amendment is now in effect.

ROXEY STOCK FARM, BRANDON, MAN.

J. A. S. Macmillan,

Importer and Breeder of Pure-Bred



Clydesdales, Shire and Hackney Stallions and Mares, Shorthorn Cattle and Shropshire Sheep.

Correspondence solicited. Inspection invited. Prices right. Terms easy. Full particulars on application. Apply P. O. Box 483, Brandon, Man.

GOLD MEDAL HOME BRED SHORTHORN HERD.



Young Bulls and Heifers for sale sired by Nobleman (imported), Stanley 6th, and Tops man, champion bull at Winnipeg, Toronto, London and Ottawa in 1899.

This herd also won the Open Herd Prize against all comers and first for bull and two of his get.

This is the Herd to buy from.

Berkshires and Yorkshires.

J. G. BARRON Carberry, Man.

CLYDE STALLIONS FOR SALE

The 5-year-old Clyde "Lord Stanley," (2588) by "Erskine's Pride," imp. dam, also by imp. stock, is a large horse, with plenty of style, quality and action. Also "The Squire" and "Lawrence Erskine," a pair of 2-year-olds, both prize winners in Ontario past two seasons. Write to—

HENDERS BROS., Treherne, Man.

4 Young (Golden Royal—24402—)

SHORTHORN BULLS

Good size, grand feeders, in good growing order and from choicely-bred dams.

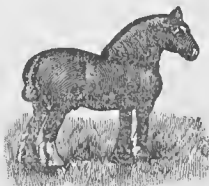
J. H. KINNEAR, Sourla, Man.

100 Oxford Downs for Sale.

I am offering for sale my whole flock of pure-bred Oxford Downs, about 100 head, besides lambs. Reason for selling, lack of accommodation.

ROBT. MENZIES,
Shoal Lake, Man.

300 Horses for Sale.



Clydes
AND
Percherons.

Can be seen in five minutes walk from Station, Main Line, C.P.R. Write or apply.

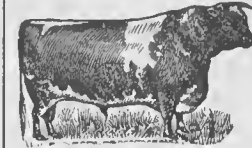
T. C. OLLEN,
Dunmore Junction, N.W.T.

SCOTCH BRED Shorthorns and Clydesdales!

My herd of Shorthorns now numbers about 35 head, and represents some of the best breeding. 6 Bulls, also a number of Heifers, all good ones, for sale. Also a few Clydes, both sexes.

GEO. RANKIN, Hamiota, Man.

MARCHMONT STOCK FARM.



Scotch Bred SHORT HORNS, 8 YEARLING BULLS, 8 BULL CALVES of great quality and breeding at moderate prices. W. S. LISTER, Middleburgh P. O., (7 miles N. of W'peg. Telephone.

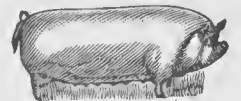
HOLSTEINS AND YORKSHIRES.

Pigs, all ages, some good ones now ready for delivery.

A. B. POTTER, - Montgomery, Assa.

OAK GROVE FARM.

SHORTHORN CATTLE and LARGE, IMPROVED YORKSHIRE SWINE



Among the Shorthorns recently imported from Ontario, I have for sale a few very fine heifers, also a fine bunch of sows with pig, and a few choice boars fit for service.

Orders booked now for Young Pigs.

JAS. BRAY, Longburn, Man.



PLAIN VIEW STOCK FARM.



The home of Shorthorns, Cotswolds and Berkshires. The most successful herd of Berkshires in the Dominion in the leading Fairs during the last 4 years. My Berkshires consist of 4 of the best Boars and 16 of the best breeding Sows I ever had, all prize winners. Bulls, Boars, Sows, Ram Lambs and Barred Rocks for sale at reasonable prices. Booking orders for spring stock. My herds are not large, but choice. Come and see them, or write for prices.

F. W. BROWN, Prop., Portage la Prairie

R. McLENNAN, Moropano P.O., Man.

Lakeside Stock Farm.

SHORTHORN COWS

(with calves at foot)



and HEIFERS for sale, bred to "Sir Colin Campbell." Also two yearling Bulls.

PIONEER HERD OF SHORTHORNS



I have been breeding Short-horn Cattle right here for over a quarter of a century. I breed my own Show Cattle, and last year had at the Winnipeg Industrial the Gold Medal Herd. First for Bull and two of his get, and first for Cow and two of her progeny. I usually have stuff for sale, and am always pleased to show it.

WALTER LYNCH, Westbourne, Man.



I want orders for the following—

Reg. ENGLISH BERKSHIRES, bacon type, great growers.

M. B. TURKEYS, fall delivery. Finest pens in Manitoba. No eggs.

TOULOUSE GEESE, fine and large. Fall delivery. No eggs.

B. P. ROCKS, from imported stock. Eggs \$1.50 per 13.

Wm. Kitson, Burnside, Man.

LARGE IMPROVED YORKSHIRES. Young stock for sale. OXFORD DOWN SHEEP. BUFF WYANDOTTES. EGGS in Season. RUFF LACED POLANDS. S.C. BROWN LEGHORNS.

J. B. JICKLING, Carman, Man.

When writing advertisers mention The Farmer.

Swine Feeding.

By J. A. Grisdale, Agriculturist, Dominion Experimental Farm, Ottawa, before the Sheep and Swine Breeders' Convention.

In no class of live stock in Canada during the last five years have such great onward strides been made, if we may judge by numbers, as in swine. As the pork packing industry develops, more and more swine must be kept, and more and more does it become necessary that we study the conditions which surround us, the methods of feeding and the feeds best fitted to give us good returns for our investments. The feeding problem is, with us, of very much more importance than with our United States cousins, since ours is a more critical and fastidious class of customers, the great middle class and aristocratic Englishmen. The quality, finish, flavor and appearance of our product must be just right or he spends his money elsewhere and we are left to console ourselves as best we may. Feeding being our most serious problem, it is eminently fit that we discuss it fully to-day.

Since "swine feeding" may be expected to mean the feeding of breeding and

duce the sow's ration, especially the bran, shorts, oats and milk.

Much of the trouble experienced in raising pigs arises from the feed and care given the sow. If these are what they should be, no sickness is likely to occur in the young. Do not feed the same mixture for long to either sow or young. Variety in feed aids digestion.

Once the pigs are weaned, if we are to hope for much profit, it is essential to get them to a weight of, say, 100 lbs., without much expense. If in summer, this can be best done by letting the youngsters run on pasture, feeding them a small amount of bran, shorts or oats to help them along. In winter, excellent gains may be made on a ration consisting of roots almost exclusively. If the pasture has to be on seeded land, a good crop, we have found, is oats and pease equal parts, while rape cannot be surpassed. The great aim during this first period should be to secure a good growth, rather than to put on fat. Any check suffered in growth is likely to bring disaster at a later date.

The practice of finishing pigs off on grass or pasture is one which has not met with great success where quality was the chief aim, but it is most economical.

FEEDING PIGS ON RAPE.

On August 2nd, 1899, two lots of six

Lot No. 2.	First Weight.	Last Weight.	Gain.	Days Fed.	Daily Rate of Gain.
No. 86	32	165	133	148	.90
" 87	32	190	158	148	1.07
" 88	30	161	131	148	.89
" 89	38	170	132	148	.90
" 91	54	202	148	148	1.00
" 00	30	45	15	—	—
Total	216	923	717	148	*.95

‡Died Sept. 6th.

*Average rate of gain.

One pig in lot No. 2 died after being fed for 35 days. The pigs in lot No. 2 appeared to be too young to introduce upon rape, as they did not thrive for about a month after being confined in the lot. The dew or moisture from the plants seemed to affect them, causing their skin to crack. Lot No. 1 were not confined in this way.

Below is a statement of cost and proceeds of 11 finished hogs:—

11 pigs at \$2.00, average	\$22 00
Rent of lot	2 00
3,000 lbs. rape and roots at \$2 ton 3 00	
4,402 lbs. meal at \$1 cwt.	44 02
	<hr/>
	\$71 00



A Cove of the Lake at Killarney, Man.

young stock, I shall first say a few words on that part of the question. To insure good healthy litters it is essential that the sow be properly nourished. A plentiful ration of bran, shorts and oats, and roots is well fitted to sustain both herself and the burden of young she bears. As farrowing time approaches, and for some few days after, the ration should be decreased. Once safely past that critical period a heavy ration of bran, shorts, crushed oats and milk, if available, is best suited to supply the milk her offspring demands. The young pig should be early taught to eat. This may be done by placing a small trough in the enclosure. For a few days a small supply of warm new milk might be placed in the trough; and later, skim milk warmed to blood heat. In two or three weeks, or even less, some shorts or oatmeal might be added to the milk. Great care must be taken to keep the trough scrupulously clean. It should be washed thoroughly every day.

If the young are dropped in winter, it is well to give them a few sods to tear up in their pen. The roots and earth appear to serve the important ends of supplying vegetable and mineral matter, so necessary to the health and development of young animals.

By pursuing this, or some similar method of feeding the young, they will, at from seven to nine weeks, be weaned. Care should be taken at this time to re-

pigs each were placed on a rape lot of about one-eighth acre. This rape had been sown in drill on May 20th, but owing to wet weather had made rather poor growth, and so was only about 15 inches high at date of turning in the pigs. For some time after their introduction they failed to eat much of the crop, especially the younger lot. Very little grain was given, however, and finally both lots fed heartily upon the juicy young plants. The growing rape was pretty well eaten down by October 1st, and from that date till November 30th an allowance of 4 lbs. of rape per pig was fed daily from another field. The five remaining after November 30th received as much mangolds as they would eat, about 4 lbs. each daily.

The following table gives the particulars as to increase and daily rate of gain:

Lot No. 1.	First Weight.	Last Weight.	Gain.	Days Fed.	Daily Rate of Gain.
No. 81	59	176	117	119	.97
" 82	69	190	121	119	1.02
" 83	56	180	124	119	1.04
" 84	64	190	126	119	1.06
" 85	76	191	115	119	.97
" 90	59	173	114	119	.96
Total	383	1100	717	119	*1.004

*Average rate of gain.

Proceeds of 1,988 lbs. pork at \$4.50 cwt. \$89 46
Net profit 18 44

It was, of course, impossible to determine the quantity of rape grown on the lot, so a rental of \$2.00 is charged for the one-third acre.

Below is a statement of the results and criticisms at the Geo. Matthews Co. packing house, Hull, Que. :—

Pig No.	Live Weight.	Dressed Weight.	Per Cent. Dressed.	Date Killed.	Yard Criticism.	Quality of Pork.
81	176	128	72.7	Nov. 30.	Straight.	Poor.
82	190	136	71.6	"	"	Fair.
83	180	133	73.9	"	"	Very poor.
84	190	136	71.6	"	"	Very poor.
85	191	144	75.4	"	"	Fair.
90	173	125	72.2	"	Short.	Poor.
86	165	123	75.7	Dec. 29.	Straight.	Good.
87	190	137	72.1	"	"	Very good.
88	161	118	73.3	"	"	Very good.
89	170	121	71.2	"	"	Very good.
91	202	147	72.7	"	"	Good

The date of killing is given in each case since, though all were treated in the same way till November 30th, after that date the remaining pigs were fed roots instead of rape. It will be observed that the lot killed Dec. 29th were all firm in quality, any one of them being superior to the best in lot No. 1, killed November 30th.

The problem of producing hard pork is one which is receiving much attention at present. At both Guelph and Ottawa a number of experiments have been conducted, or are in progress, to determine if possible the causes which go to induce variations in the quality of pork.

A great amount of data has been secured, but no fixed conclusions can be said to have been reached yet. The individuality of each animal appears to have more to do with the quality of its flesh than the feed put into him, provided, of course, he is fed a fairly balanced ration. The question of hard and soft pork is one which is too often mixed with "thick" and "straight" carcasses. The percentages of softs among "fats" seems in our experience to be less than among "straights" or "selects." From this and other points I have observed, I am at present inclined to think that maturity or ripeness of the pig has a very great deal to do with the quality of the meat.

We have found that the animal that made a good thrifty growth from start to finish has almost invariably proven to be of superior quality; while the animal that was rushed to the required weight, or brought to it too slowly, has in many cases proven soft.

We are near the completion of an extensive experiment at Ottawa to ascertain the causes of this defect in our pork, and parts of the flesh of each pig are being analysed by our chemist, Professor F. T. Shutt, to determine, if possible, the component parts whose absence or presence go to influence the quality of the meat.

There is, however, no doubt that feed is an important factor in the character of the flesh produced, and very marked effects follow on the continued use of certain feeds. The important point is to feed a good growing ration, strong in protein or flesh-forming materials, as well as rich in bone food.

PREPARATION.

The preparation of the feed for swine is a question which is always with us. While varying conditions may somewhat modify the practice best suited for economical pork production, still most reliable data seem to point in the same direction, that is, the feeding of all grain, ground and dry, or whole and soaked. This has been found to be the case in a number of experiments at Ottawa, and last spring in an experiment with 12 pigs divided into three lots of four each, we found an advantage of about 5 per cent. in favor of ground as compared with whole grain. Another point brought out in the same experiment was the economy of feeding a limited ration rather than an unlimited one, a saving of about 8 per cent. being effected by careful feeding.

The cooking of feeds has been found to neither improve nor injure feeds to any great extent, save potatoes, which we have found to be of very little value unless cooked. It may pay to cook some part of the feed for the sake of the effect upon the animals under certain conditions, as, for instance, feeding good hot feed when the weather is very cold.

A ration that we have found economical is composed of oats, pease and barley equal parts, and as much corn as of the three others. This, when supplemented with skim milk, and under favorable conditions for development, has never failed to give us good returns.

Skim milk holds a high place as a feed for hogs, and the quality of the meat seems to be uniformly improved by the addition of this by-product of our dairy industry.

It is almost essential to the proper development of our young pigs, and is a most valuable adjunct to grain feed in fattening stock. It seems to act as a stimulant, as well as a food, for where small

HORSEMEN! THE ONLY GENUINE IS

GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM.

None genuine without the signature of
The Lawrence, Williams Co.
Sole Importers & Proprietors for the
U.S. & CANADA. } CLEVELAND O.

The Safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses and Cattle. SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY or FIRMING. Impossible to produce scar or blemish. Every bottle is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by Druggists, or sent by Express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for free descriptive circulars.

THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Toronto, Ont.

D. McBETH, OAK LAKE MAN.

BREEDER OF

Clydesdale Horses AND Shorthorn Cattle



I have a number of promising young Stallions for sale.

My Shorthorn herd is headed by "Best Yet," bred by Hon. John Dryden, of Brooklin, Ont. A number of young stock of both sexes, all registered, are for sale, and can be recommended as first-class animals.

Correspondence solicited. Prices right.

R. REED-BYERLEY, Cook's Creek, Man., breeder and importer of Clydesdales. Headed by Gem Prince, sired by Cedric. Correspondence solicited.

THORNCLIFFE STOCK FARM.

Largest Stud of Clydesdales in Canada

Headed by the champion stallion of all ages LYON MACGREGOR.

STALLIONS & COLTS from the best blood in Scotland and Canada.

AYRSHIRE BULLS & HEIFERS from imported stock.

BEST MILKING STRAINS with good teats.

TERMS REASONABLE.

A visit to Thorncliffe will repay you.

ROBT. DAVIES, Thorncliffe, Toronto.

SWEETSTAKES HERD OF LARGE ENGLISH - - BERKSHIRES



At Winnipeg Industrial, 1899. Herd headed by three first-class boars—Perfection (4760), Proud Victor (4601) and Prince (4660). A few sows fit to breed; also some choice September pigs, both sexes, for sale. I am also booking orders for spring pigs from the best lot of sows I ever had at one time. Pairs supplied not akin. Correspondence solicited.

R. McKENZIE, - High Bluff, Man.

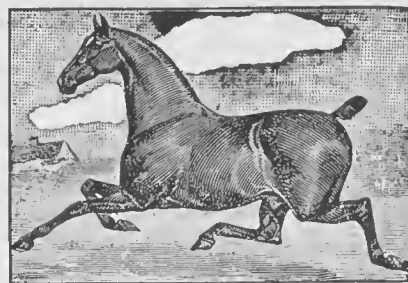
POLLED ANGUS and SHORTHORNS.

I have 6 young Polled Angus bulls, nice ones, also 3 Shorthorn bulls, just ready.

Also a number of heifers, each breed, for sale.

ALEX. CUMMING, Lone Tree, Man.

When writing advertisers mention The Farmer.



HACKNEYS FOR SALE.

Several Hackney Stallions, pure bred and registered. Can also supply yearling Hackney Stallions in the spring, with three crosses (unregistered).

RAWLINSON BROS.

Box 20, CALGARY, ALTA.

J. E. SMITH

Has received from Ontario a shipment of 12 Short-horn Bulls which are for sale. Also for sale a number of home-bred Heifers, sired by Lord Stanley II—22260—, and supposed to be in calf to Golden Measure (imp.) (72615)—26057—.

For sale a number of Clydesdale mares and fillies, all registered, will be served by Prince Charles, imp.

All animals for sale, except the stock bulls, Lord Stanley II and Golden Measure (imp.), and the Clydesdale stallion, Prince Charles (imp.) These being the best that money and experience could buy, are required to maintain the high reputation of the stock of the Beresford and Smithfield Farms.

Come and see the stock, or write for what you want to

J. E. SMITH, P.O. Box 274, Tel. 4, SMITHFIELD AVE., BRANDON.

W. L. TRANN, CRYSTAL CITY, MAN.

Proprietor of Boundary Herd of

POLLED CHINA SWINE



Our herd are direct descendants of such noted hogs as Canada Wilkes, Guy Wilkes 2nd, M. F. Sanders, and the Tecumsehs. Nothing but first-class stock shipped. Write for what you want; satisfaction guaranteed. Prices always reasonable. Nothing but choice sows kept for breeders. We are now booking orders for spring pigs of 1900. We have a few good winter pigs for sale. Write and describe what you want, and we will endeavor to treat you as we would wish to be treated.

GOLD STANDARD HERD OF REGISTERED BERKSHIRES.



I am now booking orders for spring pigs, bred from large mature stock, and sired by boars weighing from 500 to 800 lbs., sows from 400 to 750 lbs. No better Berkshire blood on the continent, combining large size, easy feeders, beautiful heads, perfect markings, deep-sided bacon type. Unrelated pairs or single pigs of either sex supplied. Orders solicited.

Address— J. A. MCGILL, Neepawa, Man.

ALEX. D. GAMLEY

I have the largest flock of
LEICESTERS
in the West. Stock of both sex always for sale.



BOX 193, BRANDON, MAN.

When writing advertisers mention the Nor'-West Farmer.

amounts were fed daily excellent results were obtained.

To give an idea of what I mean, let me quote from a bulletin recently published by the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa, compiled by myself.

These facts are obtained from a large number of experiments:—

No. of Swine in Test.	Skim-Milk Consumed Per Head Per Day.	
4	2	1 lb. corn equal to 1.83 lbs. skim-milk.
31	5.4	1 lb. mixed grain equals 3.32 lbs. "
4	5.4	1 lb. " " " 5.38 lbs. "
4	13.6	1 lb. frosted wheat equals 7.91 lbs. "
5	15.7	1 lb. mixed grain equals 7.34 lbs. "
2	17.1	1 lb. " " " 8.82 lbs. "
2	23.7	1 lb. " " " 7.76 lbs. "

Generally speaking, skim-milk may be said to be worth one-sixth to one-fifth as much as an equal weight of mixed meal.

The Shorthorn Breed.

Mr. William Warfield, the veteran Shorthorn breeder of Kentucky, said recently in an address before the Illinois Breeders' Association:

I have seen a great deal of the various

become more profitable, but fine stock will regain much of the value they lost twenty years ago and have so slowly recovered.

My father and myself have bred Shorthorns for 70 years and have perhaps done as much for the country as the country has done for us. Such is the universal story of services in the useful but inconspicuous field of agriculture. But I feel no regret that I have spent a long life in devotion to a definite purpose, that purpose being to make the utmost contribution in my power to the development of the live stock of America. And I am sure that I could not have made a better choice of my principal instrument than the noble breed of Shorthorn cattle.

One great advantage which draft horses have over those of lighter weight, is that they need little training to fit them for use. While to find ready sale the driving horse must be of some beauty, style and speed, and taught not to fear steam or electric cars, the larger horse grows up to his work without special preparation.

An Illinois stockman says he has for many years been quite successful in killing warbles on the backs of his cattle by washing them with strong salt brine in February and March. The effect of the

The colt requires special attention during winter. Unless given the right kind of feed and care its growth will be retarded. A combination of good hay and almost any of the cereals and bran is essential to success and that success will be all the better if a few roots are added. The ration must not be too bulky or the colt will not be able to get the proper amount of nourishment out of it. A foal six months old and weighing from 300 to 500 lbs. should have about six pounds of good timothy hay, two pounds of oats, and two and a half pounds bran daily. If possible add a few pounds of carrots as an appetizer. Other roots could be used instead of the carrots, as beets, mangolds, or even a few potatoes. In any case keep the colt growing and provide warm, comfortable quarters, with exercise.

Many farmers still think that brood mares are benefitted by a thorough freezing out during winter. This is a fallacy suitable only to the dark ages and not to such an enlightened age as we live in. The truth is, the better they are cared for the better and more useful they are the following season and the better foal they will have. It is not necessary to house them all the time, but they should have comfortable shelter from storms and on excessively cold days.



Group of Galicians starting North from Shoal Lake, Man.

breeds of cattle in my long experience as a breeder. I have been through several periods of profound depression; I have seen time and again well directed efforts made by other breeds, to supplant the Shorthorn. I gladly admit the special excellence of not a few breeds, but I have never seen any other breed that is at once so well balanced, so remarkable for special excellencies and so deeply fixed in its characteristics as a breed. I especially delight in the quality of the Shorthorn, its true fineness, its lightness of bone, minimum of offal, good hair and hide, and its perfect docility and ease in handling. All these are the qualities most needed in a general purpose cow for the farm, whether the herd be large or small. It may be, that broadly speaking, the milking qualities of the Shorthorn have not been kept up to the old time standard, yet it is not difficult to find Shorthorns of superior milking qualities. And the farmer who wants milk and calves can do far better with the Shorthorn than with any other breed, provided he makes intelligent selection. Without intelligent selection no man can breed any kind of stock successfully. I believe a better day is dawning upon American agriculture. If the farmer could be made to realize how much more steady the profit is in meat and milk, than it is in corn and wheat; how much better corn pays in cattle than on the ears, the day would come yet sooner, and with a brighter morning. With the better day not only will market cattle

washing is to shrivel up the grub so that it comes out, looking a good deal like a small thorn and leaving no irritation of the skin after the application. He also says that if the cattle be thoroughly brined in the same way about the middle of June (that being the time when the eggs are laid,) there will be no warbles in the cattle the following spring.

An exchange points out the rule of the road in Canada as follows. It is defined by Act of Parliament and every one who drives any rig should know it and comply with its terms. The act says: "In case of a person travelling or being upon the highway in charge of a vehicle, as aforesaid, or on horseback, is overtaken by any vehicle or horseman travelling at a greater speed, the person so overtaken shall quietly turn out to the left and allow the said vehicle or horseman to pass."

A breeder of Polled Angus, who owns one or two head of cattle with white belly markings, tells us that these animals have very frequently been subjected to disparaging remarks by farmers who believe this to be a sign of careless or impure breeding. These men are mistaken. A little white on the belly or udder is common and is no evidence of impurity of breeding. In the early history of the breed there were found occasional red and brindled specimens, but attention has been specifically directed toward eradicating these tendencies and it is now very rarely that these colors crop out.

The scrub steer is now being pretty well understood. He is poor property living and sells for a cent a pound, sometimes two cents less than a grade from well-bred sires when dead. The Western Texas Stockman puts the case this way. Take a good grade of the Shorthorn, Hereford, Angus or Galloway and put him on the market along with a scrub of the same age. The scrub costs \$20 on the range, weighs 850 pounds, and sells for \$3.90 per hundredweight, selling for \$33.15, leaving a margin of \$13.15 for feeding, transportation, etc., and profit if there be any. The grade costs \$35, weighs 1,500 pounds, sells for \$5 per hundred weight, or \$75, leaving \$40 as a margin for all expenses and profit. The scrub puts his fat in bulk and around the paunch, and where he should carry the high priced beef he has scarcely enough meat to cover his bones, and his flesh is inferior. The improved animal puts his fat on in a way that it becomes a part of his rich juicy carcass. When a butcher dresses the two animals one is a stack of rich sweet meats, the other a pile of fat-covered paunch, suet and poorly covered bones. The difference in price per pound of the two is enough to show every practical man the wisdom and profit of breeding to a pure-bred sire.

Brown's Scrub Puller will do the work of five men in one day. If your farm has any scrub on it, write A. E. Brown, Hamiota, Man., who will willingly answer all questions.

BOLE'S CONDITION POWDER

In 1 lb. packages, 25 cents per package.

A capital tonic, diuretic and vermifuge

For Horses, Cattle,
Sheep and Hogs.

The best spring medicine made for horses

Dip the Sheep.

The most skilful sheep breeders agree that sheep should be dipped at least once a year and the man who neglects to dip his sheep has not yet learned one of the fundamental principles of his business. Not only should sheep be dipped once, but twice a year. All sheep should be dipped after shearing and at this time the lambs should be most thoroughly dipped. Many good shepherds give the lambs a second dip a few weeks after the first and again in the fall, before the weather gets too cold. In spite of the best precautions ticks will get onto the lambs and cause great loss, and the best way to prevent this is to dip. Sheep cannot thrive when infested with lice and ticks. No matter how rich a man may be he cannot afford to feed ticks and lice—anyway for the sake of the poor sheep, dip them. Don't dip the sheep and think the lambs don't need it, or don't think that if you dip the lambs some time after shearing that you have got all the ticks, and therefore don't need to dip the sheep. Dip them both in a good sheep dip, one made by a well-known and reliable firm. Home-made dips can be made, but those on the market are now so cheap and effective that it hardly pays to bother with home-made remedies which are too often ineffective, because made too weak. Above all use the dip of the strength advised by the manufacturers, and don't deceive yourself that you know better and can dilute it one-half. You may have the satisfaction of having dipped your sheep, but what's the use of that if the ticks are not killed?

Lambs selected to be kept for breeding ewes, should not be bred this season. Give them plenty of time to mature.

After the ewes are bred, if good, vigorous lambs are expected, care must be taken to keep the ewes in a healthy, thrifty condition during the pregnant period.

While sheep may be wintered with little or no grain if they have plenty of good roughness, the better quality of mutton and wool secured will make the feeding of some grain profitable.

Science has entered into every agricultural and commercial interest in the land. The science of breeding has revolutionized the stock farm and produced the improved breeds of horses, cattle, sheep and swine, that command double the price of the common native stock in all the world's best markets. The science of breeding, too, has enabled us to get these improved breeds into market in half the time we formerly required to mature our stock.

Bulls, sometimes bought at pretty fair prices, are too frequently found unreliable stock getters before they have lived half their natural time. One cause of this is that for the sake of getting returns more quickly for the money they have cost, they are used far too heavily the first year. Another cause is that the bulls are kept tied up for months at a time with next to no exercise. Now and then we find one that never sees daylight till the door is opened. Irregular and poor feeding do their part and the total of the whole is that a bull good for ten years' usefulness gets unreliable at five or six.

Prairie Home Stock Farm.

Shorthorn & Ayrshire

CATTLE

Yorkshires-Berkshires-Shropshires

Large Stock always on hand to select from, hence the best place to buy.

Shorthorn herd headed by "Judge," 23419, and imported "Jubilee," 28858. The females are rich in the blood of the most famous families. Ayrshire herd headed by "Surprise of Burnside." Females of the highest quality from the best strains. Yorkshire herd headed by "Oak Lodge Mighty 7th," and a recent importation of the approved bacon type, with a large herd of females of the choicest breeding. Berkshire herd headed by "Nonpareil," with 30 breeding sows of faultless conformation and superior breeding. Farm one mile from the station. Visitors welcome.

THOS. GREENWAY, Proprietor.

JAS. YULE, Manager, CRYSTAL CITY.



DENTONIA PARK FARM

EAST
TORONTO

COLEMAN, P.O.

W. E. H. MASSEY, Prop.

Address

DENTONIA PARK FARM, Coleman, Ont., Canada.

DENTONIA JERSEY HERD.

2 HANDSOME YOUNG BULLS For Sale

Fit for service, one out of imported stock and one a splendid individual of the St. Lambert family, and exceedingly well bred.

This herd comprises several head of imported Jerseys. It won the herd prizes at Toronto and London Fairs last fall.

FOREST HOME FARM.



BUYERS WANTED

for Eleven SHORTHORN BULLS fit for service, good ones, from our own and the best Eastern herds. Also some choice young Cows and Heifers.

Yorkshire and Berkshire Boars fit for service.

A number of young sows in farrow, both breeds. Orders being received for Yorkshire spring pigs. Our B. P. Rocks are noted for shape, size and good marking. Eggs \$1.50 per 15.

ANDREW GRAHAM,

Roland, N.P.R. Carman, C.P.R. Pomeroy P.O., Man.

Thorndale Stock Farm

JOHN S. ROBSON,
MANITOU, MAN.

SHORTHORNS

A few Females for sale.

Write me before buying.



HOPE FARM GALLOWAYS.

Three good yearling home-bred Bulls still for sale, also one imported from Ontario. To make room for some importations from Scotland, these will be sold

At very Reasonable Prices.

Hope Farm,
St. Jean Baptiste, Man.

T. M. CAMPBELL,
Manager.

RARE CHANCE

to obtain winners for Winnipeg's greatest Industrial yet held. Our entire COTSWOLD flock for sale at snail prices. Some real good bulls too. Speak quick.

D. HYSOP & SON, Killarney, Man.

When writing advertisers mention The Farmer.

PASCHA

(1329), the German Coach, will stand every day from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. at Hardie's Stable, Brandon, thence to his own stable, 18th Street, for night.

A. COLQUHOUN, Mgr. and Prop.

ERSKINE LAD

(2015), the Clydesdale Stallion, will stand every day from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. at Kelly's Stable, 9th Street, Brandon, thence to his own stable, 18th St., for night.

J. BEATTIE, Manager.

COLQUHOUN & BEATTIE,
Proprietors.

LARGE

ENGLISH

BERKSHIRES

A few Sows fit to breed, also some August Pigs. Am breeding some first-class Sows for spring litters. Two first-prize Boars at head of herd. Now booking orders. Write for prices.

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Among the Breeders.

Wm. Martin, Hope Farm, St. Jean, has sold to Alfred Chambers, Wawanesa, the Galloway bull, Gen. Methuen, 15758.

Mr. Damon, at Macleod, is a man who values a good bull. His 3-year-old red Shorthorn, Clinker, was diploma bull at Macleod last year. This bull carries a lot of flesh and handles very nicely. He is very docile, of great prepotency and a sure stock getter.

John Shanks, Rapid City, has sold through Head & Son, 14 head of Shorthorns, cows, yearlings and calves, all female, to a buyer on the American side. The demand from Dakota for pure bred cattle is as profitable to our local breeders as the trade in grade stockers.

We recently made a note of the stock of W. D. Shattuck, Davisburg. He has since sold his show bull, Royal Standard, to Thos. Hamilton, Innisfail, for \$350. He will be used on well-graded cows, from which he should throw choice ranch stock.

The windmill accident which befell Jas. Bray, of Longburn, about two months ago, has proven to be a very serious matter. Although some time ago the arm was amputated near the elbow, it has continued to give so much trouble that it is feared another operation may be necessary.

Wm. Alexander, Swift Current, Assa., has just received from Brooklin, Ont., a registered Clydesdale stallion, Lord Roberts, 3655. He is an excellent horse, very stylish and possesses grand bone. He will fill a long-felt want in the district of Swift Current, although originally purchased to be used on Mr. Alexander's own bunch of mares, located eight miles from Swift Current. We wish Mr. Alexander success.

W. R. Stewart, Macleod, has made a start in the line of breeding standard-bred horses. As a sire he has Bob Kirk, a dark bay 8-year-old, a typical horse of the breed, with promise of speed on the turf. A sorrel mare, Minnie R., has both size and quality, though as yet not very familiar with harness, Sallie Kirk, by Bob Kirk, dam Sallie, and rising two-years-old, is an almost perfect filly. All three were entered for the local races on the 24th.

James Glennie, Longburn, has sold his old stock bull, "Mercedes King," to John Hassard, of Dauphin, to head a herd of Holsteins. We understand that Mr. Hassard has a good-sized dairy business, and he thought the animal, even at nine years of age, was still too useful a beast to go to the block. Mr. Glennie has also sold a yearling bull, "Rose Teake's King," winner of 1st prize last year at Brandon and 2nd at Winnipeg, to Geo. Goranson, also of Dauphin.

Thos. W. Robertson, manager of the High River Trading Co., goes pretty freely into stock raising, keeping about 200 head of cattle and 60 horses. Two registered Shorthorn bulls are used on the cows, which are all good grades. The mares are mostly large useful grades. An imported Clyde stallion, Mountain Dew, is a compact, clean limbed specimen of the breed, just a little undersized, and is used on all the large mares, from which he throws good stock. A few mares are registered Clydes. A few roadsters are in the bunch. One pair are well matched and will make a choice team.

In the May 5th issue of The Farmer, D. McBeth, Oak Lake, is credited with travelling the Clydesdale stallion, Admiral Sampson, which it seems is a mistake. Mr. McBeth writes: "The horse

Admiral Sampson should have been credited to Wm. Iverach, Beulah, as I sold the horse to him two years ago. The mistake arose through my getting the bills printed for him in Oak Lake, and, although in filling out the bill I put Mr. Iverach's name in the right place, yet your correspondent sent on my name. Mr. Iverach naturally would like the mistake acknowledged in The Farmer, as it is widely read among his neighbors and patrons, and it looks as if he had hardly been honest, which is not true."

Recently we dropped off at Carberry to see the herd of J. G. Barron. We found his Shorthorns looking very well indeed. The imported bull, Nobleman, we found in fine shape; he has set out and thickened up very nicely since last July. He is now a smooth thick-fleshed fellow, with well-covered shoulders and loin and carries his thickness of flesh well down. He is a bull we like very much. His calves from Topsman heifers would stamp him as a sire of great merit without ever seeing him. At the time of our visit there were 12 fine calves to speak for him, all red but one roan, smooth blocky fellows that speak of rapid thick fleshing qualities. They were indeed a most promising lot. Besides Nobleman, Topsman's Duke, a thick even-fleshed 2-year-old roan, was doing duty at the head of the herd. He is developing into a fine bull. Several younger ones were on hand, any one of which will, without doubt give satisfaction to the men who purchase them. Among the many females in this herd we found Jenny Lind 4th, imp., had just dropped a nice roan bull calf by Nobleman. This cow was bred by Sir Arthur Grant, of Aberdeenshire, Scotland. Her calf is a broad backed fellow and is doing nicely. Rosie 5th is another imported cow which with her heifer calf, Kinellar Rosebud, imported in dam, by Clan Alpine, is doing well. Red Princess, out of Roan Princess, imp., by Scarlet Velvet, a nice four-year-old, had just dropped a fine bull calf by Nobleman. While the imported cows are especially nice ones, yet the young Topsman heifers in the herd are a lot of beauties and Mr. Barron is justly proud of them. He refused \$450 for one of them and her heifer calf. These heifers when mated to Nobleman should throw a lot of very choice calves. His Berkshire sow, Lady Shaftsbury, has a litter of ten nice pigs, all doing well. His Yorkshires were also doing well. Woodbine Molly had just weaned a litter of fourteen, while Woodbine Maid 2nd had a nice litter of twelve. He reports sales good, both of pigs and cattle.

R. McKenzie, High Bluff, Man., has his famous herd of Berkshires in good form. A look round the yards would soon convince one that they were at the home of a lot of good pigs, if he ever doubted it. The stock boar, Perfection, is in fine condition. Though in good flesh he stands as straight as can be on his clean strong legs. Really it is a treat to see this long, clean cut animal, with his straight smooth sides, well covered back and nicely turned hams and shoulders. His stock speak well for him, too, showing the evenness and length which are such characteristics of the sire. Another sire in use is Prince, by Manor Hero, who has developed into a fine pig. He stands well on his legs and is a good strong backed, well developed hog that is proving a useful sure sire. Several of the sows were nursing fine litters by him and they were beauties. Proud Victor, the old stock boar, is in fine shape and still doing good work at the head of the herd. Among the sows, Bessie, by Manor Hero, had a nice litter by Perfection. Charmer, by Northern Prince, a

fine, smooth sow, showing strong constitution, is in pig to Perfection. Lady Eaton, twice a first prize winner at Winnipeg, has a nice litter. Artful Belle 21st, first under 12 months old in a strong class last year at Winnipeg, has a first litter of choice pigs. Full sisters of this sow sold for big money at Gentry's sale recently. Miss Prim has just littered 10 by Prince. We cannot mention all the fine breeding sows in this herd, but would like to call attention to one or two of the promising young ones. Perfection's Highclere 1st and 2nd, by Perfection, are full sisters and won first and second under six months at Winnipeg last year. They are beauties and will yet be heard from again. Beauty, by Prince, out of Miss Prim, is well named and is just about a year old. Other young stock of both sexes in fine form were to be seen which will prove most satisfactory animals to any purchaser. Mr. McKenzie still retains his Holstein cattle. They are doing well with him and he has a few extra fine calves. He has lately added a pure-bred Shorthorn cow from J. McKenzie's herd and has a very fine bull calf from her.

Watch Your Hogs.

I have been feeding Herbageum for nearly a year to all the stock I have, and by so doing get better results from feed. Cows give more and better milk; hogs keep healthy and strong in back and legs, and fatten more quickly on the same feed, so there is a saving of feed by the shorter time fed; horses cost less to keep, and always look and feel well. I also find that fowls lay much better. I feed the buttermilk from the Egremont creamery, and fatten over a hundred hogs every summer. Before using Herbageum I often noticed food undigested in the offal. By using it judiciously I find the food digested and assimilated instead of being wasted. I have a cow which for a long time did not digest her food properly; her offal was feathery and not glossy as it should be. I had tried other preparations without removing the difficulty, but after using Herbageum a short time she was able to properly digest her food and the offal became all right. Hogs often give out in the legs, but there seems to be something in Herbageum which maintains the bones, muscles and nerves in strength. For fattening hogs I mix it at night with the feed in a vat for the morning meal—a tablespoonful to a hog—and the same for the evening meal. I do not feed it at noon. To any animal not doing well I give a little extra, and every hog I have is making money for me, while other seasons there were frequently those that did not. And I may say that the drover to whom I sell assures me that my hogs are better than any others that he purchases. More money may be lost on one animal than will pay for 100 lbs. of Herbageum. WM. T. PETRIE.

Holstein, Ont.

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Answers to Questions.

By an Experienced Veterinarian.

As it is desired to make this column as interesting and valuable as possible to subscribers, advice is given in it free in answer to questions on veterinary matters. Enquiries must in all cases be accompanied by the name and address of the subscriber, but the name will not be published if so desired. Free answers are only given in our columns. Persons requiring answers sent them privately by mail must enclose a fee of \$1.50. All enquiries must be plainly written, and symptoms clearly but briefly set forth.

Partial Paralysis.

A Subscriber, Killarney, Man.: "I have a litter of Yorkshire pigs that came the 30th of March; they were weaned about the twelfth of this month, they seemed to be doing well. I noticed the other day one of them drop on its knees and its back seemed to give way behind the shoulders; don't appear to be in any pain, and it only lasted a moment, but every pig is affected now; can't see any difference in their health. Have been feeding bran and shorts, with a change of wheat screenings crushed, and mangolds thrown to them. Have never seen a similar case. Can you give me any information about it?"

Answer.—Starve the pigs for 12 hours and then give a mash of meal and skim milk in which mix half a teaspoonful of santolin for each pig, and see that each one gets its share. Don't make the mash too large. It should only give each pig about half what he could eat. Four or five hours after they have had this dose give each of them about two ounces of castor oil. If this does not purge in four hours, repeat it. When they have been well purged clean out their pen thoroughly and burn the refuse, bed them with clean straw, and resume feeding as usual. This disease is often caused by the pressure of large numbers of worms in the intestines and this treatment is to get rid of them.

To Heal an Old Sore.

W. M. W., Rosebank, Man.: "1. About a year ago a valuable farm horse became entangled in a barb wire. He seemed to have sec-sawed on it for some time as his leg was terribly cut in front of the hock. As soon as I discovered the accident—which could not have been more than four or five hours after—I applied air-slacked lime unstintingly. I did not wash the cut out; kept the horse in the stable. He seemed to thrive and get fat, but the cut did not heal. Now after a year there is an enlarged hock and the cut not quite healed. It seems the bending of his leg, while lying down, breaks it open afresh when he rises. The horse does not seem stiff or otherwise inconvenienced. Simply a bad eyesore. Would like the cut healed and the lump taken down. Horse is in fine condition. 2. I also had a lot of pigs of the same age fattening. It seems every once in a while they would suddenly attack one of their number and kill him outright, if I was not on hand to throw the victim out. Two or three of the ones imposed upon I am feeding now, and they seem to be doing well, but where they were bitten they are all lumps. These lumps are full of matter. I stuck a pitchfork into some of them. Will they make pork? They weigh

200 lbs. each. Kindly prescribe some remedy."

Answer.—1. Wash the sore with soap and water until clean, then with a sharp-edged spoon scrape the surface of it until the outer layer is removed and it bleeds freely. Now wash it with an antiseptic lotion made by dissolving two antiseptic tablets of corrosive sublimate in a pint of boiled water. This solution should be of the strength of 1 to 500. Use a clean linen rag to wash it with and continue to bathe it with the lotion until the bleeding stops. Then dust the surface with a powder composed of iodoform one part, boric acid one part, white sugar two parts. This will form a dry scab under which the sore should heal rapidly. If the scab becomes loosened wash with the lotion again and apply more of the powder. Keep the horse tied up so that he can't lie down until the wound is healed. The swelling is caused by the irritation of the unhealed wound and should disappear when that is better.

2. The bites have caused local infection of the skin with germs of suppuration. You should lay the pig on its side and open the "lumps" with a sharp knife, press out the matter and wash out the cavity with a solution of corrosive sublimate (1 to 1,000) and afterwards dust with iodoform. The pigs will be all right for pork after their wounds are healed.

Probably Tuberculosis.

Subscriber, Regina, Assa.: "A calf weaned from sucking to separator milk drooped its ears, coughed when drinking milk, bad smell from breath, loss of appetite, does not chew cud, got very gaunt, ran at nose, puffed in the heat of the day. We opened it when dead and found the heart very large and both it and the lungs were covered with light colored specks, with a bad smell from them. What was the trouble?"

Answer.—The little white specks in the lungs were probably miliary tubercles. The surface of the lung is a favorite situation for these tubercles.

Diabetes Insipidus.

E. G., Beaconsfield, Man.: "A 12-year-old horse passes water four or five times in a half-day. Sometimes his water is all right in color, but generally it is a clear white. He has a ravenous appetite, a dry coat, and always looks tired and poor. I am feeding good oats and hay and give him good water to drink. I feed salt, salt petre and sulphate of iron at night, turn about. What is the matter with him and what can I do?"

Answer.—Your horse is affected with a disease known as diabetes insipidus. Generally it is the result of feeding upon musty oats or hay, but sometimes it appears without any apparent cause. In your case the feed appears to have been all right and the cause of the disease is obscure and may be a serious organic or nervous derangement which medicine cannot set right. Do not give him salt-petre or any drug except the following prescription: Syrup of iodide of iron, one ounce. To be given three times a day. If the horse weighs over 1,200 give an ounce and a half. Continue treatment for five days, feed him well, and allow all the water he requires. If no improvement follows this treatment you should call in a veterinary surgeon.

Cause of Death Wanted.

Novice, Macleod, Alta.: "Bull taken lame behind, swelled at hips and then broke, and small pieces of bone came out, which looked like pumice stone. After about two weeks began swelling in front legs above knee, broke and discharged



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S. S. Mayer, Esq.: Dear Sir—The Medicine Chest I got from your agent has given me great satisfaction. I have cured several cases of colic for myself and neighbors. I have also used the other preparations with great success. Hoping your medicines will have the sale they deserve, as they are all first-class remedies. James McClellan, 18, 4-13.

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same as hips. The bull was fed well all winter, but kept in a low, damp stable. He could have got hurt by going through a small window. The bull has since died. Please say what you think was wrong with him."

Answer.—The discharge of matter and pieces of bone from a sore on the hips points unmistakably to a severe injury to the bone. Probably this was a blow, severe enough to partially fracture the bone, and the detached portions losing their vitality, acted on the surrounding tissues as irritant foreign bodies, causing suppurative and discharge. At a later stage the blood became infected from the purulent matter in the sinus and a new focus of inflammation was thus started in the front leg. Finally the general health became undermined by the constant drain of suppuration and the bull died.

Short Winded.

Subscriber, Minnedosa, Man.: "Horse 20 years old is very short in wind when he is driven fast, eats all right and seems to be sound every other way; it does not sound like heaves. He does not pant, but simply seems to be out of breath when going, but when he stops is all right. I would like to know if anything can be done for him."

Answer.—The success of treatment would depend very largely upon a proper diagnosis of your horse's ailment and without an examination of the animal or more information than is contained in your letter it is impossible to say what is the matter with him. You might try the effect of small doses of arsenic upon him. This often has a remarkably good effect in such cases. Begin with a tablespoonful of Fowler's Solution twice a day in the feed and increase the dose gradually to three or four times that amount. A better course, however, would be to consult your local veterinarian.

Chronic Indigestion and Constipation.

Subscriber, Hazel Cliffe, Assa: "The following are the symptoms of a sick cow: Dry, hard appearance, appetite changeable and particular, passes small quantities of manure at a time and forces or strains heavily while doing so, water fair but small stream and sometimes dribbles, color light. Fed plenty of good hay all winter. Lies down a good deal. What will I give her? What is the trouble?"

Answer.—The cow's digestive organs are badly out of sorts, but if there is no organic disease present her condition should be curable. Give her first the following purgative: Epsom salts one pound, common salt half a pound, powdered ginger one ounce. To be dissolved in warm water and administered from a bottle. After this has acted, give her twice a day some of the following medicine in a gallon of chop or meal: Carbonate of ammonia four ounces, ground gentian one pound, powdered ginger and aniseed of each three ounces. Mix and give a large tablespoonful twice daily.

Poultry Mange.

Subscriber, Hamiota, Man.: "1. I would like to know why some of our hens lose their feathers around their necks? 2. Some of our hens die off. They are fat enough to go to the nests as if to lay and generally sit there till dead. Usually after death their combs and gills turn black. I have opened several and cannot see anything wrong inside. What do you think is the trouble? Most of the hens are only two years old."

Answer.—1. Your hens may be affected with poultry mange, a disease caused by a minute parasite of the spider family.

They are too small to be seen with the naked eye, but the symptoms produced are sufficient to identify the disease. They usually prefer the region of the neck for their habitat and cause loss of feathers, and a red scabby and itchy state of the skin. To cure the disease wash the necks with soft soap and water and then apply creosote and oil (1 part to 10).

2. The symptoms are not sufficient for me to locate the trouble. Perhaps they are too fat and the heart muscle is degenerated, causing death from syncope while straining to lay.

Sciatica—Metritis.

P. M., Angus Ridge, Alta.: "1. Bay gelding, 3-years-old, when purchased this spring, I found him suffering with kidney trouble and stiff in his hind parts. I gave prescription published in your issue of March 20, 1900, to J. T. L., Lacombe, which had the desired effect on his water, which seems normal now, but he is still very sore in left hind leg, especially when backed out of stable. Will always turn to the right if left to himself and frequently jerks left leg up with pain. No lameness on going forward; not tender over kidneys; will flinch sometimes by pressing hip joint, patella, or cords above hock, or on loin under belly. Have applied hot bran to kidneys and Kendall's Spavin Cure to kidneys and other parts of leg seem no better. Have been feeding hay, oats and bran mixed. Has been on grass for two weeks, stabled at night, with dry oats and bran as feed. Is in poor condition, no symptoms of any other sickness. He sometimes throws his weight over on the right leg and raises the left up off the ground and out sideways, stiff, not bent, with a slight tremble in the leg, then drops it and stands on it. Should I feed grain? Will it injure him to work? Please prescribe."

"2. Heavy draught roan mare, six years old, slipped foal last winter, since troubled with kidneys, very tender over that region, is running in pasture, have not seen her make water for some time; she seems wasting away, coat dry and staring, no cough or any other apparent symptoms outside of a slight inflammation of the passage to the womb. Goes around very sluggishly, with head down; will always stand with head close to a wall amongst some bushes, or down in the hay in her manger. Comes in regularly to drink, does not eat too much. Could it be kidney trouble and something wrong with her womb? Seems dying by inches."

Answer.—1. Your colt seems to be affected with sciatica, an affection of the large nerve trunk of the haunch. It is so deeply situated beneath the large muscles of this region that local remedies are not of much use. You might, however, apply a smart fly blister over the hip joint. Give the horse a tablespoonful of Fowler's Solution of arsenic in his feed twice a day and increase the dose gradually to four times the amount and then stop. Work might be painful to the horse, but would probably not aggravate the disease.

2. The mare is suffering from chronic inflammation of the womb and will die unless prompt measures are taken. If possible procure veterinary assistance, but as you are probably remote from such aid the proper line of treatment is as follows: Procure a large syringe or enema pump with a long rubber hose attached to it. Prepare four gallons of warm antiseptic solution made by dissolving one antiseptic tablet of corrosive sublimate in each quart of water. The tablets can be obtained at any drug store, and the solution should be of the strength of 1 to 2,000. Also have ready a pail of clean water that has been boiled and allowed to cool to blood heat. Now smear your arm with



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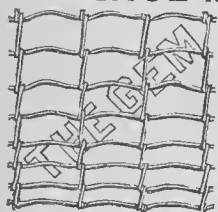
vaseline, take the end of the hose in your hand and pass it gently into the womb. An assistant now pumps in the antiseptic fluid while you direct the stream in various directions so as to bring it in contact with every part of the lining membrane. The fluid will partly escape from the womb while this is going on, but to insure removing every part of the solution, the assistant should uncouple the hose from connection with the pump just before the pail is emptied, and without raising it from the ground. If the other end of the hose within the womb is below the surface of the fluid there will be an immediate flow backwards through the hose, which will act as a syphon. As soon as it ceases to flow, attach the hose to the pump and inject the boiled water. This is to remove the residue of the corrosive sublimate solution, which is poisonous and if allowed to remain in the womb might become absorbed and poison the animal. This washing of the womb with the antiseptic and then with boiled water must be repeated daily for several days or until the inflammation subsides. In addition to this local treatment you should feed the mare well, give her a tonic such as Liq. ferri perchlor., half an ounce in a pint of water twice a day. Also a few doses of fluid extract of ergot to give tone to the muscular coat of the womb. Give one ounce doses alternate with the tonic.

Sow Eating Her Pigs.

A. D., Springbank, Alta.: "Should a sow (first litter) have her pigs taken away for a short time, as she drops them? I had a sow that had six pigs late at night. I was with her until I saw them all sucking and then left. During the night she ate every one. She had lots to drink all the time, consisting of milk, chop and water, etc. Having bought a valuable sow (one the Government sent up), I am very anxious to do what is right, so shall be glad of any advice, as the sow is due to farrow in five weeks."

Answer.—This unnatural propensity on the mother's part is not occasioned by disease or, in fact, any cause which can with certainty be guarded against, but seems to arise from some morbid appetite in the individual which can only be satisfied in this manner. The way to avoid the disaster is to watch the sow constantly until her disposition towards her young is ascertained to be natural. Of course the diet of the sow should be carefully attended to and while having a sufficient variety should also include some green food as grass or roots.

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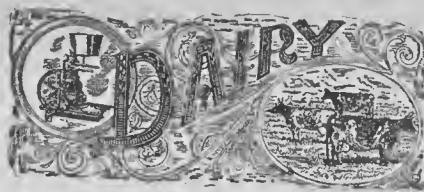
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H. A. FRASER, Hamiota, Man



The Source of Milk Fat.

The source of fat in the animal body has been in the past a subject of much controversy. That animal fat is derived from the food which the animal consumes is obvious; this food also frequently contains too small a quantity of ready formed fat to account for the amount stored up by the animal, says R. Warrington, chemist of the Rothamstead Experiment Station, in the Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society. We are therefore driven to assume that the animal body is capable of producing fat from some of the other constituents of the food. The controversy has chiefly turned upon the point whether animal fat is derived from the albuminoids, or from the carbo-hydrates of the food.

At one time the very influential German school of investigators were almost unanimous in believing that the fat produced by the animal was in all cases derived from the albuminoids in the food. This doctrine greatly affected their practical teaching. As the albuminoids in the food were the materials out of which all the animal tissues were constructed, and were in addition assumed to be the source of the fat deposited in those tissues, they came to be regarded as the chief factor in a nutritive diet, and the richer a diet might be in albuminoids the more nutritive (within certain limits) was it supposed to become. Diets containing a high ratio of albuminoids to non-albuminoids were thus recommended for all animals rapidly increasing in frame or producing fat or milk.

It is now probably universally acknow-

ledged that, in the case of a fattening herbivorous animal, a large proportion of the fat is derived not from the albuminoids but from the carbo-hydrates of the food. This fact was first certainly established by the experiments at Rothamsted with pigs. To obtain an unmistakable answer to a question of this character the condition of the experiment must be carefully chosen. The pig was an animal producing fat at a rapid rate, and one well suited to consume barley meal, maize meal, and other foods relatively poor in albuminoids, but rich in starch. As soon as a careful quantitative experiment was made with a pig on such a diet, the evidence in favor of the production of fat from carbo-hydrates became overwhelming.

The German school of investigators now admit that the body fat of oxen, sheep, and pigs may be largely derived from the starch, sugar, and other digestible carbo-hydrates of the food, but this alteration of theory they have not extended to the case of milk; the fat of milk is still regarded as derived from the albuminoids, or from the albuminoids and fat of the food. The views of the German school are those adopted by several prominent teachers of dairy science in this country. When such views are held, great stress is naturally laid on the necessity for a very liberal supply of nitrogenous food to a cow in full milk. The theory is so far supported by experience that it has been frequently observed that an increased flow of milk has been obtained by increasing the albuminoids in the diet. The fact that a diet rich in albuminoids is favorable to high milk production does not, however, prove that the fat of milk is derived from the splitting up of albuminoids in the body.

American experience has thrown a considerable amount of light upon the question before us. In the United States oilcake and leguminous seeds are used in very small quantities as food for cows or cattle, a diet for dairy cattle usually consisting of maize silage, timothy or clover hay, and wheat bran, with probably meal and maize, oats,

"Alpha" Cream Separators.

NEW 20TH CENTURY

Styles, Capacities, Prices, Etc.

January 1st, 1900.

September 1st, 1899, marked the introduction of the Improved 20th Century "Baby" or "Dairy" sizes and styles of the "Alpha" De Laval Cream Separators. These improvements constitute a large advance in centrifugal cream separator construction and efficiency. Great as has been the universally conceded superiority of the De Laval machines heretofore, the standard is now raised still higher. As near practical perfection as have been the De Laval Separators the past year, the latest improvements make them still better, until it is difficult to-day to perceive the possibilities of further improvement.

New 20th Century Styles and Sizes.

The De Laval "Baby" or Dairy Cream Separators are now made in six different sizes and styles. All are of the improved "Alpha" or Disc construction. The "Humming-Bird" is solely a hand machine. The "Dairy Turbine" is solely a steam-motor machine. All of the other sizes are capable of convenient use either by hand or power.



SIZES, CAPACITIES AND PRICES.

SIZE.	Capacity, Lbs. per hour.	Equal to Lbs. of Any Other Separator.	Price.
Humming-Bird -	225	300	\$ 65.00
No. 1 Iron Stool -	350	450	100.00
No. 2 Iron Stool -	450	550	125.00
No. 2 High Frame -	450	550	125.00
No. 3 High Frame -	850	1000	200.00
Dairy Turbine -	850	1000	225.00

On demand we will send a fine booklet; "KEEPING COWS FOR PROFIT," and 20th Century Catalogue.

General Agents:

The Canadian Dairy Supply Co.,

236 King Street,
WINNIPEG.

or barley in addition. With such a choice of foods, the quantity of albuminoids supplied to the cow is distinctly smaller, and the supply of digestible carbo-hydrates distinctly larger than is usual in this country or in Germany. In 1892, and again in 1893, the authorities of the Experiment Station of Wisconsin collected the dietaries of 128 dairy herds, distributed over a wide range of States; the herds included about 3,500 cows. These herds were above the average in excellence, the average annual yield of milk per cow, exceeding 6,000 lbs., while the butter yield amounted to about 300 lbs. The large proportion of butter to milk was due to the large number of Jersey and Guernsey cows included in the herds. The average amount of food constituents supplied per 1,000 lbs. live weight of cow to produce these results is given by F. W. Woll in the Wisconsin Report for 1894, p. 111, as follows:—

Average American daily ration for Dairy Cows of 1,000 lbs. live weight.

Total organic matter.	Digestible matter.				Ratio of nitrogenous to non-nitrogenous substance.
	Nitro-genous substance.	Fat.	Carbo-hydrates.	Total.	
1b. 24.51	1b. 2.15	1b. .74	1b. 13.27	1b. 16.16	1 : 6.9

Is the amount of albuminoids supplied in this average American diet sufficient to account for the butter annually produced? We have, in the first place, to deduct from the nitrogenous substance supplied 0.4 lb., this being the minimum quantity required daily for the renewal of the tissues of the body in a cow of 1,000 lbs. live weight producing no milk. The 1.75 lbs. remaining for milk production we multiply by 300, the average number of days that a cow is in milk. We thus obtain 525 lbs. of nitrogenous substances available for milk production. The produce of milk in the case of 115 herds, of which fuller details are given, was 6,250 lbs. per cow, and of butter 301 lbs. The milk, at 3.7 per cent. of albuminoids, would contain about 231 lbs. There would thus be left 294 lbs. of nitrogenous substance available for fat formation. The quantity of pure fat in the milk would be about 261 lbs. We do not know exactly the quantity of fat which can be produced in the animal body from a given weight of albuminoids, but the heats of combustion of albumen, urea, and fat, show plainly that albuminoids can only yield less than half their weight of fat. We have then 147 lbs. of fat as a figure which must exceed the highest possible production from the albuminoids of the food. Indeed, when we recollect the large proportion of amides which the 294 lbs. of available nitrogenous substance would contain, we shall see that the actual fat formation from albuminoids must have been far below the maximum estimate just given. It is thus impossible to account for the average production of 261 lbs. of milk fat by the cow on the assumption that the fat was all derived from the albuminoids of the food; we must assume that a large proportion of this fat was derived from the fat or carbo-hydrates. Which of those food constituents contributed most to the production of the milk fat the statistics fail to indicate.

The statistical method of viewing the question before us is one likely to carry conviction to the practical man, but it is of less value for scientific purposes, the facts on which the conclusions are based not being known with sufficient fullness or accuracy.

(To be continued.)

Gladstone creamery is operating this year with J. C. Martin as buttermaker. A considerable advance in the amount made over last year is looked for.

SHARPLES CREAM SEPARATORS

ALWAYS THE BEST.

You want to know why they are the best. Of course you do. It's easy to say "best," but why? They skim extraordinarily clean and turn easily. But more than that they produce a smoother, finer, more solid cream than any other Separator. They are simpler to wash, easier to understand, more durable than any other. They are safer, handsomer and are worth more. Moreover, WE LET YOU PROVE IT to your own satisfaction or take the Separator back. Test it alongside any other Separator made, and you will agree with us that it is

ALWAYS THE BEST.

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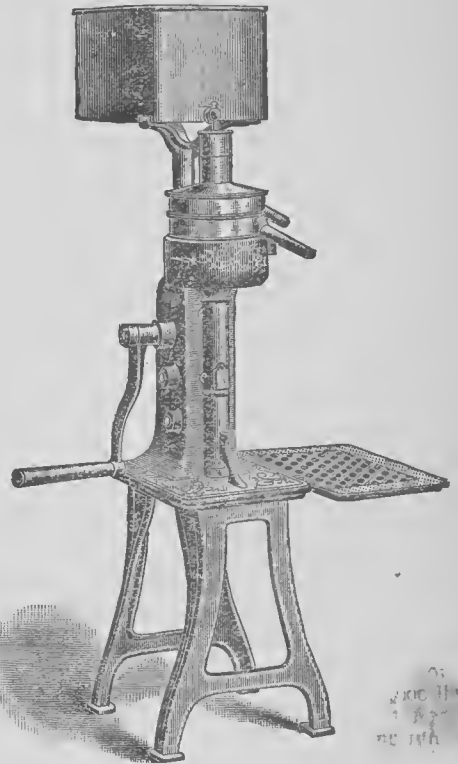
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P. M. SHARPLES,

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Pa., U.S.A.



LISTER'S 'ALEXANDRA' AND 'MELOTTE' Cream Separators.



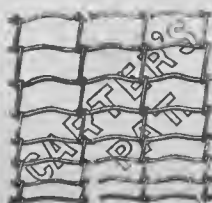
Our sales of "THE ALEXANDRA" this season up to date have exceeded that of all former years, which is the BEST PROOF of their superior excellence.

OF "THE MELOTTE," we copy from the Owen Sound Gazette of the 18th ultimo:

"For a full account of the test recently held at Mr. McQuaker's dairy, the public are respectfully directed to the published reports. These will show that "The Melotte" came out victorious, showing only one one-hundredth of one per cent. as against one-fiftieth of one per cent. in the case of "The Alpha Baby." No test was made of power or it would have been seen that "The Melotte" is easily first in this respect; in fact "The Melotte" turns one-third easier than any other Separator."

Correspondence (in any living or dead language) solicited.

R A Lister & Co, Ltd. 232 King St. Winnipeg.



FREE !!

To the first ten purchasers of a ton of superior coil steel wire a complete outfit will be given free, value \$15. Price of wire, \$4.50 per cwt., or same price as barbed wire. Iron Farm Gates, all sizes in stock.

FRED SMITH, Brandon.
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Graduate of McGill University. Diseases of animals treated scientifically. Surgical and dental operations a specialty.

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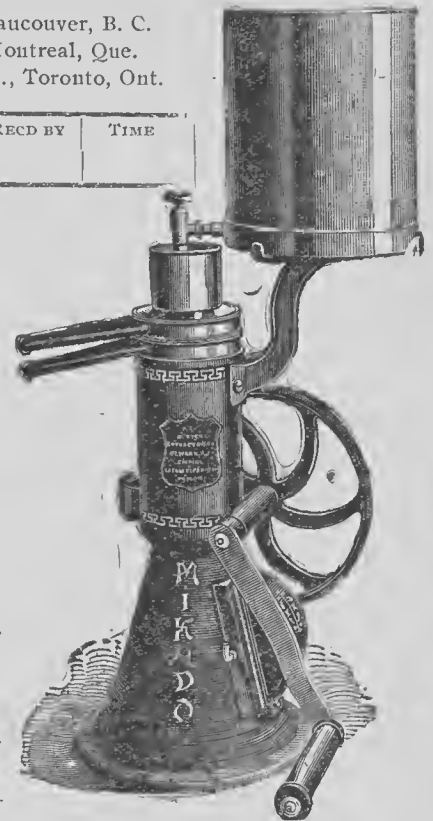
To **MANITOBA CREAM SEPARATOR CO.**
151 Bannatyne St., East, Wpg.

Ship another of those easy running

fast selling Mikado Separators.

[COPY.]

T. LIDDLE.



J. A. Ruddick Returns to Canada.

The Farmer is pleased to notice by press dispatches that J. A. Ruddick, now in New Zealand, is to return to Canada, to be Professor J. W. Robertson's assistant in the Dairy Department. Mr. Ruddick is one of the brightest young men in the dairy business and for some time was principal of the Kingston Dairy School. From there he went to New Zealand as Dairy Commissioner, and in this work he was very successful. He then entered the commission business, and recently landed 3,000 boxes of butter on the Vancouver market, and threatens to capture the B.C. market from Manitoba and the west. With his knowledge of Canadian wants he was in a fair way to open up a very severe competition. We are pleased to see that Canada, by again securing Mr. Ruddick's services, gives this business a check. We understand this is the first move to retain in Canada, for the benefit of the farmers, the services of her bright young men, rather than let them drift away to other countries to develop trade that will come in competition with Canada. Canada is essentially an agricultural country and too much cannot be done along educational lines to develop and broaden the work of the farm.

Bright Prospects.

C. A. Murray, Dairy Superintendent for Manitoba reports as follows:—"After a careful inspection of most of the butter and cheese factories in Manitoba and by making many inquiries as to the conditions and prospects at each factory, I feel confident in stating that the increase in the make of butter will be very near 20 per cent. more than last year. With the cheese factories the increase will not be

so large, but a good increase will be made.

"The make of butter to the present time has been firm, of good flavor, good body, and in good condition for storage. The lack of rain is making a shortage of pasturage, but the production of cream seems to be a little more than in past seasons at this time of the year.

"The quality of the cheese in most cases has been fairly good, a few lots of inferior quality, but the market being so readily cleaned up has induced some makers to sell cheese that was less than ten days old, which always has a bad effect on the price.

"The price of butter being somewhat higher than it was last year at this time, the increased capacity of many factories for storage, and the general good outlook for sales during the season, will probably make prices better throughout the entire season than they were last year."

Early in June Supt. Murray is going to test a number of cows for Jas. Glennie, Longburn.

Some years ago there was not a creamery in South Dakota, now there are 180, and the value of the annual output is over \$4,500,000. Farmers that were stranded trying to live by wheat raising are now out of debt, through dairy farming. Kingsbury County boasts a creamery output of \$250,000.

Superintendent Murray has just returned from a visit to the creameries along the M. & N.W. Railway. He finds nearly all the creameries expecting to have a much larger output this year. The milk supply is keeping up well in spite of the dry weather. Crops looked well. Prospects for good prices for dairy products he thinks are excellent.

The specific gravity of whole milk is about 1.028 to 1.033, and skim milk 1.033 to 1.040. The variation is due to the difference in the amount of total solids in the milk. Cream which contains the fat globules in the milk is lighter than the whole milk or skim milk. Pure butter fat is lighter than water, and cream containing about 27 per cent. butter fat is about the same weight as water. The specific gravity of butter fat is about .930, which means that a vessel that will hold 1,000 lbs. of distilled water at 60 deg. F., will only hold 930 lbs. of butter fat, 1,030 lbs. of whole milk, and 1,036 lbs. of skim milk.

At the last annual meeting of the Dairy Association the advisability of again holding local dairy conventions was left for the executive to deal with. The executive waited upon the Minister of Agriculture, asking for a grant to carry on these meetings. The Department have decided to carry on these meetings in connection with the regular institute ones. Those districts wishing to have distinctly dairy meetings should notify the Department of their wishes at once. As these meetings will be of a special nature a requisition signed by ten persons in the district is required by the Department. In making this request it would be well to mention any dairy speaker wanted and the subjects addresses are desired upon.

Hayfield, Man., May 10th, 1900.

To the Wawanesa Mutual Hail Insurance Co., Wawanesa, Man.

Dear Sir,—Your favor of the 9th to hand enclosing cheque for \$1,000 in payment of my loss of April 20th.

Thanking you for your very prompt settlement, I remain yours truly,

JAMES CHALMERS



Setting and Rearing Chickens.

There is as good a chance to rear chicks set early in June as any time in the year. There is perhaps more vitality in May eggs than in those laid very early or very late, and as little trouble otherwise as at any time in the whole year. Chicks coming out in June will be well-grown and fit to lay next spring in good time. If a few hens are to be set they should be all set on the same day, so that in case of accident or failure broods may be doubled up. If you are to have special sittings it will be best to tack up a card over the particular nest, with the date of setting. It is well to note the condition of the eggs when the hens come off for food and drink, and if any are chipped or broken, clean them out at once. When the chicks are out, 15 or more may be given to each hen, and all puny or deformed ones killed at once.

Insect powder dusted on the hens and even in their nests is well spent money and the surest way to treat chicks is to powder them in the nests, in the evening or early morning. Lard applied on the heads, under the wings or at the vent will kill the lice, but it is a slow process and necessitates the handling of every one separately, while with the powder a score can be dusted at once.

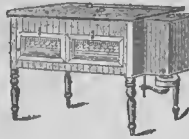
The first feed should be hard-boiled eggs chopped fine, one part to three parts dry bread crumbs. Coarse oatmeal moistened with skim milk, given frequently in dishes kept clean, leaving no sour remainders at any time. If not at liberty to range, chopped vegetables also should be given. A warm mash in the morning will be a desirable variation in the diet. When allowed to range the hen will help them to wholesome changes and insects. When these can not be had meat scraps are valuable.

Good authorities say that the chicken varies in the time it begins to eat. Sometimes 15 hours after being hatched, sometimes more than twice that will elapse before it eats, and if only a little food is offered to begin with the call of nature is the best guide as to the proper time to begin feeding. If pure water is kept in easy reach the chicks will drink in moderation, but that is all they need. If coops are used they should be frequently moved, and care taken to avoid having the nests wet or dirty. Dry chaff or coal ashes are good to have in coops where chickens are to be confined; they should be very frequently cleaned, and shelter from sun and rain should always be available. Hens will rarely lay when brooding their chicks, but if the chicks are fed out of reach of the hen, allowing her only three good feeds a day to the chickens' five, she will begin to lay often in less than three weeks after the hatch.

Ducks.

Of all ducks for farm and practical purposes, says G. E. Howard, Secretary of the National Poultry Association, none stand higher in popular esteem than the White Pekin. It is valuable for raising on any scale and is the most easily raised of any. It is a very timid bird and must be handled quite carefully. It was imported from China in the early seventies

Safety Incubators and Brooders



Are the BEST, most reliable, and cheapest machines you can buy. Fire-proof heaters, fire-proof lamps, absolutely self-regulating, supply their own moisture, and are fully guaranteed. For circular, &c address the manufacturer.

J. E. MEYER,
KOSSUTH, ONT.

FRESH EGGS!

Send them to me guaranteed, and dated, for sale on commission and realize good prices. EGGS from FIRST PRIZE WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS FOR SALE. R. DOLBEAR, 1238 Main St., W'peg.

G. H. GRUNDY VIRDEN MAN.

Breeder of high-class Box 688.
BARRED ROCKS, S.L. WYANDOTTES,
B.R. GAME BANTAMS.

My birds have taken first prizes at Winnipeg, Brandon and Virden exhibitions, and first for Barred Rock Cockerel at the Manitoba Poultry Show held at Brandon Feb. '99, exhibiting the highest scoring Barred Rock at this show in a class of 67 birds. Young stock for sale. Eggs in season.

DES MOINES INCUBATOR CO.

The BEST and the CHEAPEST.

95 Per Cent. Hatches are often reported by those who use these Incubators. One reason for this record is absolute uniformity of temperature in egg chamber; correct instructions for operating; has fire-proof lamp. A great mistake it would be to purchase an Incubator or Brooder without first getting a copy of our 148-page Catalogue. Send 3 cents for illustrated Catalogue of Incubator, Brooder, Poultry and Poultry Supplies.

"THE POULTER'S GUIDE" (new edition) 15 cents by mail.

O. ROLLAND,
24 St. Sulpice St., MONTREAL.
Sole Agent for the Dominion.

90 Varieties Choice Poultry, Eggs, Pigeons and German Hares. All described and lowest prices in natural colored, descriptive, 60 page Book, mailed for 10c.
J. A. BERGEY, Telford, Pa., U.S.A.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS ONLY

A fair field and no favor.

My birds won, Winnipeg, 1899, 2 1st, 1 2nd—two entries. Woodstock cock, 92 score, 1st; cock, 91 score, 2nd; cockerel, 95½ score, 1st. Ingersoll, eight entries, won 4 1st, 3 2nd and 1 3rd. At the Ontario, 1900, Peterborough, 2nd and 3rd hens, 3rd pullet, 1st and Special for breeding pen.

Eggs \$1.50 per setting. Birds at all times for sale.
J. G. TAYLOR, Woodstock, Ont.

EGGS for HATCHING

Why send East for Birds or Eggs? Birds of my breeding have been sent as far East as Massachusetts. U.S.

Barré Plymouth Rocks
Silver Laced Wyandottes
Indian Games Black Minorcas
Black Hamburgs
S. C. Brown Leghorns

Birds of all the above varieties won honors at last Poultry Show, held at Winnipeg, February, 1900. Eggs of all stock, \$2.00 per 13.

THOS. H. CHAMBERS, BRANDON, Man.

DON'T BUY INCUBATOR

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until you see our Catalogue. The TORONTO INCUBATOR is the best machine made. Write for catalogue. Address—

T. A. WILLITTS, 514 Dundas St., Toronto, Ont.

When writing advertisers mention the Nor'-West Farmer.

Louise Bridge Poultry Yards

HEADQUARTERS FOR THOROUGHbred POULTRY.

Barred Plymouth Rocks,
Single & Rose-comb White Leghorns,
White Wyandottes, Black Spanish.

My stock again carries off the lion's share of prizes, winning 20 firsts, 8 seconds, 2 thirds and numerous specials. Also exhibited five birds at St. Paul, Minn. show, winning three firsts, a fourth and two specials. The above record stands unequalled.

A few choice cockerels for sale.
Orders now booked for eggs at \$2.00 per 13.

Address—GEORGE WOOD,
Louise Bridge P.O., Winnipeg, Man.

Oak Grove Poultry Yards,

LOUISE BRIDGE P.O., WINNIPEG, MAN.

Was on top again at last Poultry Show, winning 15 firsts, 9 seconds, 2 thirds, 1 silver cup and several specials. Also special for highest scoring pen in exhibition of any breed.

A few pair of young Pekin Ducks from imported and prize-winning stock, at \$4.00 per pair.

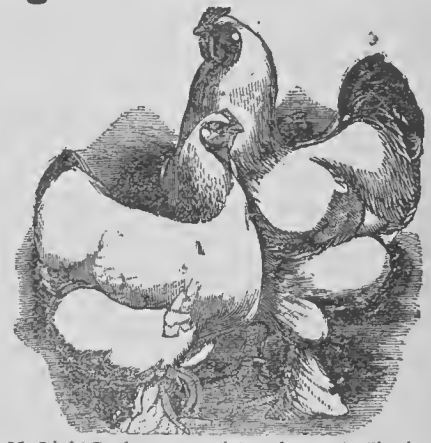
No more Turkeys for sale until fall. All young stock sold. I am breeding from two of as fine yards of half to three-quarter wild Turkeys as there are in Manitoba.

I am sole agent for Manitoba and N.W.T. for GEO. ERTLE & CO.'S VICTOR INCUBATORS and BROODERS.

Send for 1900 Circular.

Address—CHAS. MIDWINTER,
Louise Bridge P.O., Winnipeg.

Light Brahmas and Anconas.



My Light Brahmas won 1st and cup at Winnipeg Industrial, and my Anconas were 1st-prize-winners in U.S.A. Cockerels for sale also. Eggs at \$2.00 per setting of 15. Write for particulars to

E. R. COLLIER, NORQUAY ST., WINNIPEG.

EGGS.

LIGHT BRAHMA } per setting 1.50
B.P. ROCKS }
S.C.W. LEGHORNS } per setting 1.00
S.C. BLACK " }

Muffed Tumbler Pigeons for sale

Rev. J. E. KIMBERLEY,
Rounthwaite, Man.

EGGS FOR HATCHING—B. P. Rocks, B. B. Red Games, Pyle Games, Indian C. Games—all prize winning stock. \$1.50 for 13. I have a few good cockerels left for sale.

Box 74. Sami. McCurdy, Carberry, Man.

LIGHT BRAHMAS } No expense has been
BARRÉ P. ROCKS } spared in getting the
WHITE WYANDOTTES } best stock in the
PARTRIDGE COCHINS } American market.

Pens contain several prize winners at Winnipeg Poultry Show.

Eggs \$2.00 per setting—3 settings, varied, \$4.50. Special for large quantities. Stock for sale.

VIRDEN POULTRY CO., BOX 355,
VIRDEN, MAN.

SUCCESS POULTRY YARDS, Winnipeg, Man.

If you want good stock buy eggs from J. A. King's S. C. Buff Leghorns and Barré P. Rocks. At Manitoba Poultry Show, held in Winnipeg, Feb. 15 to 23, I won first, third and special on Pullets, second Hen, second Breeding Pen and special for best collection, scoring over 40 points. No Rocks shown. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. S. C. Leghorn Eggs \$2.00 per 13, B. P. Rocks \$1.50 for 13.

J. A. KING, 418 Alexander Av., Winnipeg

and has steadily grown in popular favor since. It differs from all others in the type and carriage of its body. The legs are set far back, which causes the bird to walk in an upright position. They are excellent layers but non-setters, are easily raised, and probably the earliest in maturing of all the ducks.

Don't be in too big a hurry to get young chickens out of the nest. Leave them there until they are thoroughly "nest ripe." Eighteen to twenty-four hours after they are hatched is not too long.

H. Dawson, Macleod, showed us his flock of poultry. For some time he has been "keeping hens," but last year he sent east for a couple of settings of eggs and as the result has a fine lot of buff and brown Leghorns, which he intends to stick to.

Some idea of the egg consumption in the United Kingdom may be had from the fact that the value of eggs imported in 1898 was £4,456,123 (\$22,280,615). This only afforded each inhabitant 42 imported eggs per year. How many domestic eggs were laid and eaten in the United Kingdom there is no means of ascertaining.

RIVER VIEW STOCK & POULTRY FARM

We are headquarters for eggs for hatching from the following varieties of pure-bred fowls:—Barred Plymouth Rocks, Black Minorcas, Buff Wyandottes, Buff Cochins Bantams. Eggs from the above varieties \$2.00 per setting.

Pekin Ducks, Indian Runner Duck, Rouen Ducks. Eggs per setting from above pure-bred Ducks, \$1.50 per setting.

Birds from which we are breeding are strictly first class, scoring from 90 to 94½ points.

Our poultry are reared and kept on a farm 3 miles from City, and is a sufficient guarantee that all our eggs will be fertile. Address—River View Poultry Farm, Winnipeg. C. H. WILSON, Manager.

A. J. CARTER, BRANDON, MAN.

Breeder of first-class Barred and White Plymouth Rocks, S. Laced Wyandottes

The bird that heads my Barred Rock pen tied for first cockerel in 1899; also second best cock in 1900 at the Manitoba Poultry Show. Best pen for Silver-Laced Wyandottes, second high at the above show, 1900. No White Rocks exhibited. Eggs \$2 per 13; \$3.50 per 26; \$5 per 39, carefully packed and delivered at express office here.

"ACME" POULTRY YARDS.

Boyd Avenue, Winnipeg.

W. A. PETTITT, - PROPRIETOR.

Special Offer in Eggs

After June 5th will supply eggs from one high class

SINGLE-COMB WHITE LEGHORNS

and also from a good pen of Barred Plymouth Rocks at

75 cents for 13 Eggs.

Also a few settings from one Single-Comb Black Orpington at \$1.50 for 13 eggs. This popular English breed will shortly be a favorite in Manitoba. Small combs, great layers, good, plump body, and very handsome.

Please order at once. Orders filled in rotation. First come, first served.

Golden Wyandottes and Houdans

BRED BY—

WINNIPEG POULTRY YARDS ARE ALWAYS WINNERS

Look at my record the past winter in previous issues of The Farmer. This tells the tale. Eggs \$2.00 per setting. Choice yearling stock for sale cheap, to make room for chicks. Write for prices. Address—C. H. WISE, Manager, 759 Elgin Ave., Winnipeg.

Ed. Brown, Boissevain, Man., reports the loss of his Silver Laced Wyandotte male bird through getting strangled in his desire to fight another bird. He has consequently had to withdraw from his advertisement eggs for sale from the pen this bird headed. He has a son of the old bird, but he is not so good an individual, though he scored as high. Referring to the death of this bird, a neighbor facetiously remarked that it was a "national calamity." Mr. Brown has mated a Sternmesch cockerel with his last year's breeding pen and will sell eggs from them.

We have received a letter from the Secretary of the Manitoba Poultry Association stating that through an error the F. W. Drewry silver medal, offered for the best display of birds in the American class, was awarded to Mr. E. Coatsworth for 13 White Wyandottes, scoring over 90 points. This award should have been given to Mr. F. J. G. MacArthur, of Carman, who had an exhibit of 14 Buff Wyandottes. It is too bad the mistake has occurred, but the alteration in the award in no way affects the quality of Mr. Coatsworth's exhibit—a most excellent one.

COPP'S FARMERS' BOILER FOR WOOD.



CAPACITY.	DOOR.	BURNS.
30 Gallons	11 x 14	28 inch
45 Gallons	11 x 14	31 inch
60 Gallons	13 x 16	35 inch

If your Dealer does not handle them, write us direct for prices.

WITH pleasure we draw the attention of our farmers to our excellent, modern FEED BOILER, which is constructed on new lines. It has a strong and well devised Cast Iron Front and Back with bagged out Flue and Collar Top, so as to receive a straight pipe, which is preferable to the elbow attachment.

The sides are made of steel plate with a band at the bottom.

The feed door is large and the body of the Furnace is very roomy, calculated to admit the roughest kind of wood.

The Boiler is designed to set on the ground, or brick foundation.

Without doubt this is the best, cheapest, most economical and practical Agricultural Furnace in the market, already it has commanded a large sale.

The Copp Bros. Co. Ltd.,
Hamilton, Ont. Winnipeg, Man.

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The disease that kills most turkeys is caused by over-feeding.

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For the first ten days feed young turkeys on Johnny cake, baked as you would bake it for house use, but be careful and not feed too much.

Make the coops for the chicks dry and comfortable and be sure that they are closed at night. They are safe then from the prowling skunk.

Turkeys have a roaming disposition and they do a great deal better if they can roam where they wish. They will pick up about all they need to live on and will have less disease.

When you see young turkeys commence to droop their wings, look to them right away, for nine times out of ten it is lice, or what is called ticks. They will be found on the top of the head. It is well to look for them every two or three days, for if you don't get rid of them they are sure to take the little fellows off.

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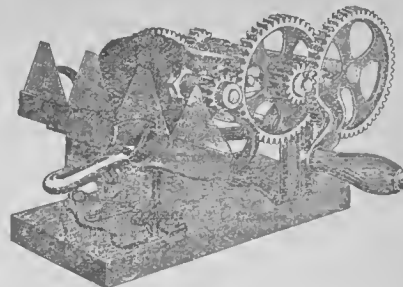
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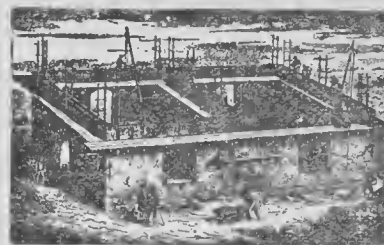
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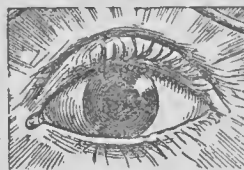
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Deafness, Catarrh and all Forms of Diseases of the Head cured without the use of drugs or unnatural butcheries. Call on us or write us about your case, and be assured that your eyes may be restored to a perfect condition after all the oculists have failed. Trial treatment at office **FREE**. Consultation **FREE**.

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Lyonshall.

We find the farmers in Manitoba are making rapid strides in improving their farms, and the little district of Lyonshall comes second to none in helping to improve and build up the once wild prairie of Southwestern Manitoba. For the last 12 or 14 years in succession it has marketed No. 1 Manitoba hard wheat and in all that time has not had a failure of crop. In consequence the farmers are erecting barns and other fine buildings. In 1896 Samuel Jones built a barn, 38x104 ft., with an 8-foot stone basement, above which is a 14-ft. frame barn, the cost of the barn being somewhere in the neighborhood of from \$1,800 or \$1,400. Last summer Thomas Jones built a barn, 38x60 ft., with an 8-ft. stone basement and a 14-ft. frame barn above it. It will cost when completed about \$1,000. This coming summer there are going to be nine fine barns erected in and close to the district of Lyonshall. Those buildings are all old pioneer farmers, who are steadily building up the prairie, so that in a few years our eastern visitors will think Manitoba is getting to be the Paradise of Canada.

Brandon.

A. Colquhoun, who has moved with his stud from Douglas to Brandon, is this year in great force. Erskine Lad, so well known to frequenters of the Industrial, though now 11 years old, is as lively as a 3-year-old. The quality that carried him to the front so often seems to have improved with age, and he may do good service for 10 years more. Commonwealth, an 11-year-old Clyde, of about 1,900 lbs., and popular in the district, is dapple brown, with white star on face and one white foot. He is short in the back and of fine temper. Billy Brown, another Clyde, bred by McBeth, Oak Lake, weighs about 1,800 lbs. He had a most successful season last year in Mr. Galbraith's hands and will this year make Brandon the centre of his route. Vanderbilt is a 12-year-old chestnut road horse, with fine carriage and general action. He is clean limbed and travels like a 3-year-old. Mr. Colquhoun expects a good season for his horses this year.

Kenlis.

A representative of The Farmer had the pleasure of a run over the Kenlis plains recently and was delighted with the prosperous condition of every farmer. This little town is about 12 miles north of Sinitluta. The Kenlis plain is about four miles wide by about eight long and lies on the north side of the Qu'Appelle river; it is bounded on the north by the Pheasant creek and on the east by the Pheasant hills. The soil is good and the plain level. The land is all taken up and every one seems to be making money. One man left the neighborhood and was bought out at about \$25 an acre. A school section is to be sold soon, and it is expected that it will reach a good figure, as several men have a good sum in cash ready for it. As an indication of the richness of the soil one man's crops may be instanced. His first crop turned off 55 1-3 bushels to the acre, the stubble was burned and a crop of 38 bushels obtained; the following year the stubble was again burned and 28 bushels obtained, 121 1-3 bushels for one plowing. The first building to go up in Kenlis was a school house, the next a church. A short time ago a new Foresters' hall was opened, and it is said to be one of the finest in the west. In all some five buildings were put up in the town this summer. The farmers are all prosperous and some of them have good stone houses. They are now talking of a telephone system in connection with Indian Head, and it is likely to be an accomplished fact in a short time. A fall of about 8 feet in the Qu'Appelle river is being investigated, and if power enough can be obtained to run an electric plant, an electric railway may be a thing of the near

future. In many ways it is thought that this will soon be a model district.

Millarville, Alta.

A representative of The Farmer recently dropped off at Millarville and visited some of the stockmen in that very fine grazing district. Our first call was on John Turner, well known further east for the quality of his Clydesdales, of which Balgreggan Hero took a good place at the World's Fair. Tofty 2nd is the sire now chiefly used and his young stock is the best evidence of his quality as a sire. Four two-year-old colts are Sonsie Lad, a large well-turned horse for his age, with a springy gait like a Hackney; Activity, an upstanding dapple brown, of good action; Grand Prize, a well developed colt, thick ribbed, heavy boned and good at

the ground; and Glasgow Geordie, a light bay with white points. Balgreggan's Heir, out of Lady Seymour, imp., is a very promising yearling. Mr. Turner's females make up a large bunch, but we have only space to mention a few of the best. Victoria, 9-years-old, with stud colt at foot, was sweepstakes at Calgary, 1899. Lady Seymour, 8-years, Sundown, 3-years-old, out of a World's Fair prize dam, and Balgreggan Princess, 3-years-old, are most noteworthy. Mr. Turner has also 40 Shropshires, with some extra fine lambs in the lot.

West of Mr. Turner's we found, Joseph Fisher, Knell's Ranche, one of the largest horse breeders in the west, having about 600 head, pretty evenly divided between Cleveland bay crosses and the get of a Clydesdale sire, which last are ideal general purpose stock. Mr. Fisher has about

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1,200 acres of land, 400 of which is irrigated meadow. He has also 1,000 acres leased and fenced, in which all brood mares are kept during the summer months. Besides this there is an open range of country going 25 miles north open to all stock, which are gathered twice a year by the Sheep Creek Association's round-up. Mr. Fisher's location is at the junction of Sheep and Fisher's Creeks.

James Aird, east of Turner's, handles about 75 head of grade Shorthorns, and 60 light mares, on which he uses a good Clyde stallion. His 16 months old bull, Horace, bred by Jas. Tolton, Walkerton, Ont., is a good sort, growthy, very docile, with a fine head and good fleshing quality. A younger bull, Kruger, of western breeding, is a thick-set animal of good promise.

East of Mr. Aird's is the ranch of Robt. Turner. He boasts of a very handsome Hackney stallion, Surprise, 7-years-old. He was 2nd as a yearling at the World's Fair. This horse has lots of quality, though rather undersized. Gold, a Clyde stallion, 7-years-old, and Bon Ton, a yearling colt, are worthy examples of the breed. Mr. Turner has a nice bunch of Clyde mares running on a choice range with plenty of feed. A Shorthorn bull, Lavender Lad, bred by Hon. John Dryden, is an all-round good 2-year-old and giving great satisfaction as a breeder. Here we sampled some choice speckled trout for supper.

A little further east again we found Adams & King. This firm has about 200 head of cattle, of which 125 are pure-bred Galloways and nearly 30 pure-bred Scotch Highlanders. If care is taken to ensure the purity of these two breeds, they should prove a most valuable element in the breeding stock of the west. The Galloways, either pure or graded, need no commendation of ours. A small herd of Highlanders, owned by the C.P.R., at Walsh Station, was regarded by a very experienced beef buyer as exceptionally well-fitted for ranching purposes. Their shaggy coats are about rain proof and they maintain their condition first-rate. Some people assume that they are too small, but they are bigger on the scale than they look. An imported bull of great merit at this ranch is of very good scale as well, and there are several heavy cows in this herd. Their heavy coats and low-down, powerfully built frames are unmistakable evidence of quality, and beef stock from this ranch sells for fancy values. A bunch of Highland calves attracted our attention, they were veritable rolls of fat on short legs and simply beauties.

W. H. Crowell, Napinka, has always aimed at keeping good stock. Shorthorns have had a good deal of attention from him. He is now laying the foundation for a good herd of Berkshires. High Clere Belle, bought from F. W. Brown, Portage la Prairie, has been a success as a breeder with him. She brought him \$170 last year, one of her pigs at four months taking 3rd at Winnipeg against pigs six months old. At the local fair he had 1st prize for 13 pigs. Mr. Crowell writes:—"I am aiming to get a good deal of my land under grass and keep stock. Seventeen years' experience has shown me that all wheat cannot be kept upon light land and rotation of crops with stock to help are our best chance for the future. The country is a good one, and the soil all right, but we must try to do it justice by intelligent and progressive farming if we are to prosper as we would like to. I am putting up a barn this summer, 36x60. Cement basement and floor, the top flat built of lumber, all of it imported from British Columbia."

Lump Jaw—Its Cause and Its Cure.

We acknowledge receipt of a very interesting booklet published by Fleming Bros., the well-known chemists of the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, entitled "Lump Jaw, Its Cause and Its Cure." We understand that their Lump Jaw Remedy has had a remarkably successful career; indeed, the booklet in hand contains testimonials of recent date from fifteen or twenty different states and territories throughout the country from highly delighted customers. We advise readers and stock growers interested in Lump Jaw Cure to write Fleming Bros., Union Stock Yards, Chicago, for their booklet.

Indignant Woman—"This dog I bought of you came near eating my little girl the other day."

Dealer—"Well, you said you wanted a dog that was fond of children, didn't you?"

A FLOURISHING INSTITUTION.

Twenty-one years ago the Canadian Order of Foresters began doing business in the Province of Ontario, and in later years it has been enlarging its operations until now it has branches in every province in the Dominion, having at the present time upwards of 36,000 members. During those years upwards of \$2,000,000 has been paid to the members and their dependents, and at the end of May last it had over \$890,000 of a reserve fund in its insurance department. The fees payable by policy holders, from which this surplus has been saved, after paying all death claims, are as follows, payable monthly in advance:

Between the age of	On \$500	On \$1000	On \$1500	On \$2000
18 to 25 .. .. .	.35c	60c	90c	\$1.20
25 to 30 .. .. .	.40c	65c	98c	1.30
30 to 35 .. .. .	.45c	70c	\$1.05	1.40
35 to 40 .. .. .	.50c	85c	1.28	1.70
40 to 45 .. .. .	.55c	\$1.00	1.50	2.00

All the money received from the monthly Insurance fees is placed into the Insurance Fund, and no portion of this fund or the interest accruing therefrom can be used for any purpose whatever other than the liquidation of death claim certificates. Not a fraction can be used for managing expenses.

The surplus funds are all invested in the Dominion of Canada, in the very best class of securities.

A Sick and Funeral Benefit Department is also conducted by the Order, which is an optional feature, in which upwards of 19,000 of the members are enrolled. The benefits are \$3.00 per week for the first two weeks' illness and \$5.00 per week for the succeeding ten weeks, and \$56.00 in any one year, and a funeral benefit of \$30.00. The fees, payable monthly in advance for these benefits, are as follows:

Between 18 and 25 years .. .. .	.25 cents
" 25 and 30 years .. .. .	.30 cents
" 30 and 35 years .. .. .	.35 cents
" 35 and 40 years .. .. .	.40 cents
" 40 and 45 years .. .. .	.45 cents

The Society confines its operations to the Dominion of Canada, and all physically and morally qualified males between 18 and 45 years, who are not debarred on account of their occupation, are accepted for membership.

For further particulars enquire of any of the Officers or Members of the Order, or address

R. ELLIOTT, H. C. R., Ingersoll, Ont.;
THOS. WHITE, High Sec'y, Brantford, Ont.; or
ERNST GARTUNG, Brantford, Ont.; or
A. P. VAN SOMEREN, D. H. C. R., Souris, Manitoba;

Don't Guess At Results.



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Oshawa, Minn., Feb. 22, 1898.
Dear Sirs:—Please send me one of your Treatise on the Horse, your new book as advertised on your bottles, English print. I have cured two Spavins and one Curb with two bottles of your Kendall's Spavin Cure in four weeks.

FRANK JUBERIEN.

Price, \$1; six for \$5. As a liniment for family use it has no equal. Ask your druggist for KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE, also "A Treatise on the Horse," book free, or address

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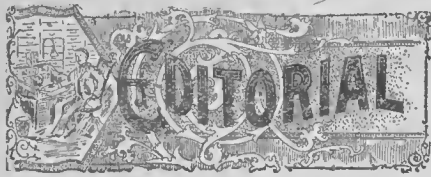
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WINNIPEG, JUNE 5, 1900.



OUR AGRICULTURAL EXPENDITURE.

IN MANITOBA.

The state of agriculture in a country can be gauged very accurately by the amount of money the Government is prepared to spend upon that industry. It will, therefore, be very interesting to our Manitoba readers to know just what the new Government are prepared to spend in the interests of agriculture. The following are the items of interest which passed the Legislature on May 30th:—

Salaries	\$2865 32
Postage, stationery, printing, etc.	873 46
E. D. A. Societies and Farm- ers' Institutes	16671 25
Diseases of animals	4657 40
Agricultural statistics	1530 20
Noxious weeds inspection ..	2000 00
Dairy school and dairy in- struction	6652 04
Dairy Association	200 00
Pure-bred Cattle Breeders' Association	200 00
Sheep and Swine Breeders' Association	200 00
Manitoba Horse Breeders' Association	200 00
Manitoba Poultry Association	350 00
Manitou E. D. A. Society ..	300 00
Winnipeg Industrial Exhibi- tion Association	4000 00
Western Agricultural & Arts Association	2000 00
Western Agricultural & Arts Ass'n, special b'd'ing fund	2000 00
Horticultural Society	200 00
Investigation re swamp fever	200 00
Unforeseen	300 00
Prairie fire sufferers (Dau- phin)	1000 00
Total	\$42,660 89
Immigration	23,476 12
Protection of game	2,042 05

These items show but little difference from those of last year. It will be noticed that the Horse Breeders' Association gets a grant of \$200. This is new and a move in the right direction. We are sorry the grant to the Poultry Association has not been doubled for this year, one-half being used for paying the premiums awarded at the poultry show held last February, and the other half to be held ready for next year. This would not mean any

greater expenditure of money for the association; it would simply give it the money wherewith to pay prizes as soon as the show was over instead of having to wait six months to do so as is the case at present. It would mean a great deal toward the success of the association. The item of \$200 for investigation re "swamp fever" will meet with the approval of all farmers, for this disease has caused the death of many horses and a remedy will be gladly welcomed by all horse owners.

The item which calls for most comment is that for Agricultural Societies and Farmers' Institutes. It will be noticed that the two have been combined. A bill will be brought before the Legislature in a few days amending the Agricultural Societies Act and bringing the work of the Farmers' Institutes under this act. The idea is to carry on the institutes as a branch of the work of the Agricultural Societies. By the way, a clause of the old act provides for this, but has never been made use of. We have not seen the full text of the act, but so far as we understand it, it meets with our most hearty approval. The societies will receive a special grant on condition that they hold a certain number of meetings for the discussion of agricultural topics. Two meetings, we believe, is the number set, and they are to be independent of the annual show, for which there is the regular grant. A clause in the act provides for the organization of institutes independently of the Agricultural Societies, so the work of existing institutes will not be interfered with.

This is a move in the right direction as tending to simplify the work, as there is always a tendency towards duplication of officers. One set of officers can do the work of both societies.

IN THE TERRITORIES.

Territorial readers will be pleased to see that the Department of Agriculture, which have shown themselves keenly alive to the needs of the country, propose spending the following amounts:—

Salaries	\$4,710 00
Expenditure under The Agri- cultural Societies Ordinance 1900 (\$3,750.00) and revote of grant for 1899 (\$4,000).	7,750 00
To provide for expenses of judging at exhibitions ..	250 00
To promote and encourage the importation of pure- bred stock and develop the production and interchange of pure-bred sires within the Territories	500 00
Destruction of grey or timber wolves (to be expended un- der regulations established by Order in Council) ..	1,500 00
Destruction of noxious weeds	4,500 00
To defray expenses of collect- ing, etc., agricultural, vital and other statistics	1,500 00
To purchase such copies of The North-West Brand Book as may be required (revote)	625 00
To promote the work of Farm- ers' Institutes, Live Stock and Dairy Associations ..	2,000 00
Contingencies	150 00
Total	\$23,485 00
Construction of bridges (pub- lic works)	61,025 00
Construction and improve- ment of roads	41,000 00

The item to provide for expenses of judging at exhibitions, while small, is the beginning of a plan to provide capable judges to follow a series of exhibitions.

We will watch with interest this work. Properly conducted it can be made of great benefit to the farmers of the west. The efforts of the department toward the improvement of live stock are especially worthy of commendation.

THE GRASSHOPPERS.

In last issue The Farmer called attention to the presence of grasshoppers in certain districts in Manitoba, and since then they have been noticed in many other parts of the province. The Department of Agriculture are assisting the farmers in every way they can. Mr. McKellar has visited the districts where the "hoppers" have been reported from, Aweme, Douglas, Oak Lake, Brandon, Wawanesa, Stockton, Methven, Blyth, Melbourne and Carberry. He has called meetings at nearly all these places, explained to the farmers what the Government are doing and advised them how best to proceed to kill the hoppers. He has left this week to address meetings at Souris and Melita. Mr. Braithwaite, the provincial weed inspector, follows Mr. McKellar, showing how the hopper-dozer are made and how to work them.

The Government are supplying each farmer in the affected districts with one 8 ft. hopper-dozer and the necessary coal oil to operate it free of charge. There are over 160 now in use and the number constantly increasing. The favorite methods of destroying the grasshoppers are the use of the hopper-dozer, plowing them down, and burning them with straw. Entertaining farmers by following the instructions given in the last issue of The Farmer, have cleared their farms of grasshoppers.

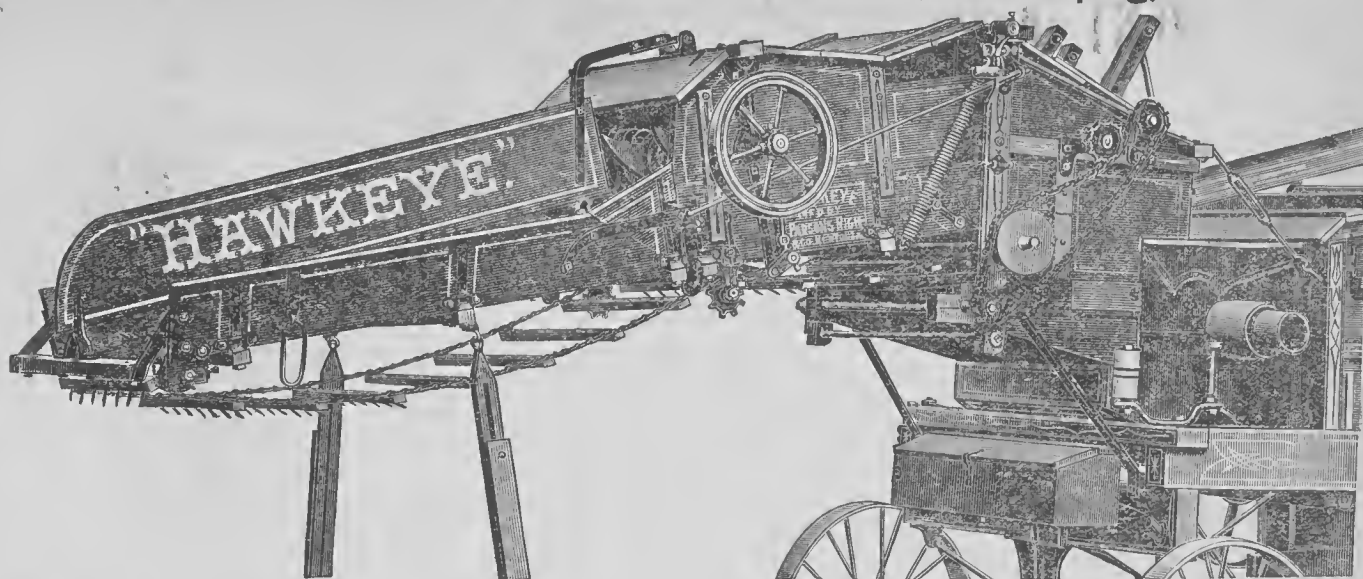
Drs. Fletcher and Lugg were telegraphed to come up and give assistance, but replied that they could do nothing. All they knew had been published and if the instructions published in their bulletins were followed the best results possible would be attained. Samples of the "hoppers" sent to these gentlemen have been recognized as the true Rocky Mountain Locust (*Melanoplus spretus*). Among them were those not of the migratory kind, *M. atlantis* and *pellucid*. Farmers should do everything possible to kill the hoppers, because when a little older the R. M. locust will fly away to fresh quarters.

The Department are issuing full instructions to the press, giving an account of how best to treat the "hoppers," but The Farmer gave these just as fully in last issue and has nothing to add that is new in regard to the best methods of fighting this pest.

EXPERIMENTAL FARM REPORTS FOR 1899.

The annual reports from the Experimental Stations of the Dominion for the year 1899 are now to hand and cover 443 pages of matter that must be of great interest and value to every one interested in progressive farming. Of these fully 100 pages are devoted to Brandon and Indian Head farms and topics specially affecting the Northwest. Apropos to the present situation, it may be specially noted that deep and thorough fall plowing of stubble, the method emphasized by Professor Fletcher as the very best preventive against the Hessian Fly would, if more generally followed, have been equally effective against the present visitation of grasshoppers. Unplowed stubble has proved and will always prove the very best nursery ground for insect pests of all sorts.

THE WATEROUS ENGINE WORKS CO., LTD., Winnipeg, Manitoba.



THE "HAWKEYE" SELF-FEEDER

The only feeder manufactured with two governors. Write for circulars giving full description, also for catalogues of **THE WATEROUS THRESHING ENGINE** and **PIIT'S CALIFORNIA THRESHER**.

It is impossible and unnecessary to attempt to epitomise the contents of this most valuable farmer's annual, as The Farmer has already given the leading facts. We advise every farmer, however, who wants a handy book of reference on most points of immediate practical interest, to make prompt application to the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa for a copy of the report, or failing that, a copy of the 100 pages dealing with the west.

The Farmer again calls attention to the fact that this report is behind time to accomplish all the good it might do. It should have been in the hands of farmers early in April, so that they can take advantage in this year's cropping of the many valuable lessons it contains. True, this was partially made up by a special bulletin issued early in the season, yet the report is what every farmer looks to for information.

THE SWINE CONTROVERSY.

The Farmer does not generally mix itself up with purely local controversies; but a recent exhibition of "yellow-journalism" on the part of Innisfail and Strathcona papers cannot pass without some comment. In fairness to the Territorial Department of Agriculture and for the enlightenment of our numerous readers in the districts in which these papers circulate, we desire to state what we believe to be the truth in regard to the recent shipment and sale of swine made along the C. & E. Railway.

Our readers will remember that the Territorial Department of Agriculture, in order to improve the quality of the swine along the C. & E. Railway, conceived the plan of bringing up from Ontario sows in pig of approved bacon types and selling them to farmers. The plan was an innovation, yet one of the best methods ever devised for rapidly improving the quality of the swine in a district in which it was admittedly very low. It should, therefore, have received the hearty approval (and we believe it has) of every right thinking man. In all, three carloads of brood sows of bacon type and a number of boars were brought up. The C.P.R. granted free transportation, the Ontario Department of Agriculture undertook the selection and purchase of the sows, the

Ontario breeders helped by offering the best they had by weight at market price and the Territorial Department of Agriculture undertook the detail work connected with the selling of these animals by auction along the railway at an upset price slightly above the original cost in Ontario.

That the public appreciated the enterprise of the Department is, we think, evidenced by the satisfactory prices obtained and by the fact that at several points more than the allotted number of animals could have been disposed of easily. But owing to the fact that the shipment was confined to animals of Tamworth, Berkshire and Yorkshire breeding, a type of hog differing materially from those which a vast number of the American settlers in these districts are accustomed to, it is not to be wondered at that there was some dissatisfaction, largely, we believe, from a misconception of the type of hog which the market there demands, or will demand in the very near future. The shipment would have been much more popular in some places had the sows been of the American breeds. Yet this venture will not be without its educational value upon this district.

Arising out of this disappointment two charges have been made against the Department, the first that the auctioneer was paid the extravagant price of \$500 for his services, and, secondly, that the farmers have been imposed upon, inasmuch as the sows were only high grades and not pure-bred registered animals, as it is alleged, they were led to believe. In regard to the first charge we find that the Department employed a Mr. Paisley, the only experienced live stock auctioneer available for all the sales from Olds north, partly from motives of economy and partly because it was absolutely out of the question to entrust these sales to half-a-dozen different men. His remuneration we are informed was \$50, not \$500 for almost two weeks' time.

The second charge is a more serious one. The advertising columns of the paper which makes the charge shows that the sale was announced as authorized by the Department as: "An Auction Sale of a Limited Number of High Grade Selected Brood Sows," etc. No statement whatever is made about pure-bred animals, so that we fail to see how farmers were imposed upon. It is quite evident that the esteemed contemporary does not

know the difference between "pure-bred" and "high grade," or it would not make itself ridiculous by trying to make political capital out of this transaction. The Farmer regrets to see the undue haste with which certain papers try to make political capital of everything they can, and particularly so when based on misstatements. We deplore the growing tendency on the part of responsible papers and leading men to "play to the galleries" in their effort to curry popular favor or get a slap at the "powers that be," and particularly so when a football is made of measures of great import to farmers.

SUMMER INSTITUTES.

The Manitoba Department of Agriculture are preparing the programme for the summer series of Farmers' Institutes. They will be held the latter part of June and beginning of July. The dates cannot be fixed until the new railway time-tables are made out.

—The report for 1898 of the Select Standing Committee on Agriculture and Colonization has just been issued. It contains the reports of the following witnesses before the committee:—Professor James W. Robertson, W. T. Crandall, the officers of the Central Experimental Farm, and J. A. Smart, on immigration and colonization. It is a pity these reports cannot be issued and in the hands of the farmers before the matter they treat about is two years old.

—The annual report of the Dominion Minister of Agriculture for 1899 has just come to hand, and with its appendices covers 258 pages. The report proper deals with cold storage in warehouses and creameries and on steamboats; the extension of markets for Canadian products, crops of the Dominion, Experimental Farms, exhibits for Paris, quarantine, etc. Dr. Adami, Pathologist of the Department, makes some interesting observations on tuberculosis that we may refer to later on. The report is full of interest and copies may be had from the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, for 15 cents.

MARKET REVIEW.

Winnipeg, June 5th, 1900.

The continued drouth is causing a good deal of uneasiness throughout the country and in the city as well. So far, however, we believe the grain has suffered more from the wind than from drouth. But the prospects are that there will be a short hay crop throughout Manitoba. Pastures are bare and everywhere rain is needed. Some sections have been blessed with good showers, but what is needed is a good soaking rain. Such a rain, might, too, lessen the number of grasshoppers, or at least cause such rapid growth of grain and weeds that they could not eat it all. Trade throughout the country is good, though it now shows some signs of being affected by the drouth. Owing to the drouth some of the lumber mills fear the supply of logs cannot be floated down the stream. Owing to the destruction of the Welland Vale works, harvest tools, axes, etc., are likely to be scarce or dearer. Owing to the Hull fire fibre, woodenware and matches are being brought in from the States and prices are higher. Bank clearings continue to show a big increase.

Wheat.

Wheat has been a very dull and dragging business all winter and is, if possible, deader still to-day. Every day of the present weather helps to make it more certain that the spring wheat crop of the whole of the Northwest, American as well as Canadian, will be one of the lightest known for ten years. The few local showers that have been reported have done next to nothing to encourage growth, while severe winds have too often stripped the fields of the dust blanket that was their only safeguard. Slight electrical disturbances encourage the hope of a rainfall, which so far has failed of fulfillment. The country is extremely dry, but where the land was well worked and the dust covering has escaped wind storms wheat still holds out wonderfully well. After poor workmanship the case is much less hopeful.

Chicago prices keep on at about the old level. June wheat is 66c., Aug. 67½c., Fort William keeps around 68½c., but holders are in no hurry to market at that figure till the weather conditions point toward rain. Farmers who have held all winter should certainly hold on a little longer. They can hardly lose anything by delay and Manitoba wheat is a special product that should make more money as it grows scarcer. Local stocks are moderate in quantity.

Latest advices show that winter wheat in the central States is getting worse. France will have a heavy falling off from its last year's heavy crop, and there are no advices from any other point to balance these losses. Therefore whatever improvement may take place in the north-western wheat crop the prospect for improved prices is very strong.

Oats

In spite of the discouraging outlook for this season's crop there is no advance in market quotations. Good mixed feed oats on track go at about 31c.

Barley.

Barley fit for seed is worth 40c., for other purposes 35c. to 38c., and very little doing.

Flour.

There is a steady demand for flour at unchanged prices. Ogilvie's Hungarian patent at \$1.95; Glenora patent, \$1.75; Manitoba Strong Bakers', \$1.45; and XXXX, \$1.00. The Lake of the Woods Company's prices are \$1.85 for Five Roses, \$1.65 for patent, \$1.30 for Medora and \$1.10 for XXXX, in 80 lb. sacks delivered.

Millfeed.

Prices unchanged. We quote: Bran, \$12.50 to \$13.00 per ton; shorts, \$14.50 to \$15 per ton, in bags delivered.

Horses.

The demand is not anything like as brisk as it was, yet prices remain firm.

Cattle.

There is very little change in the situation. A little advance of the British market is the only improved feature and this has called forward a few shipments of export stuff. One lot of about 200 head of stall fed cattle is reported to have gone from the west for export, but beyond this nothing is moving. Most of the fat cattle for sale are now in the hands of the large dealers and the market is expected to pick up a little. At present choice beef cattle run at from 3¼c. to 4c., and as high as 4½c. has been paid for an extra choice lot. Second grades run at 3c. to 3½c.

Stockers are easier. Ranchers are refusing to buy at the high prices now asked.

Sheep.

Live sheep, if any were offering, would be worth about 5c. a pound, weighed off the cars. Dressed mutton is worth 10c. Spring lambs, \$3 to \$4 apiece.

Hogs.

The market is fairly well supplied. One firm reports receiving the first five months of this year three times the number received for the same period in 1899. Choice weights bring 5c. off the cars at Winnipeg. Second grades, 4c. to 4½c. At Toronto hogs were worth 6½c. for choice selections on June 2nd.

Butter and Cheese.

Creamery Butter.—As the season advances the offerings are increasing. The quality is uniformly good. Considerable is being shipped to B.C. points. The price paid is from 16c. to 16½c. at the factory. It is reported that an extra choice lot might bring 17c. At Montreal choice creamery is worth 18c. to 18½c.

Dairy Butter.—Although receipts continue to increase, yet the quality and flavor is extra fine. In many cases very superior butter has been sent in. This is no doubt owing to the dry pastures and to the fact that the pastures are free of any rank growth of weeds, owing to the drouth. Choice dairy butter brings from 13c. to 15c. on a commission basis. Lower grades run down to 8c.

Cheese.—Some very fine cheese have been offered as well as some very bad ones. About 9c. to 10c. is the margin given for cheese delivered in Winnipeg. On the whole the outlook for the dairy market in England is very good. We wish the western outlook was as bright.

Eggs.

The supply is quite large and there is demand for all that come forward. Dealers are paying 11c. delivered in Winnipeg. The Ovo evaporating plant is now at work.

Hides.

The market is weaker, having declined to a basis of 6½c. a pound for No. 1 inspected hides. Calf skins, 8c. to 8½c. Deakins, 25c. to 35c. each. Horse hides, 50c. to 75c. Outside markets are weak and still lower prices are expected.

Wool.

Market is steady at 8c. to 8½c. Very little is moving as yet.

Seneca Root.

Dry, clean root is worth 25c. a pound.

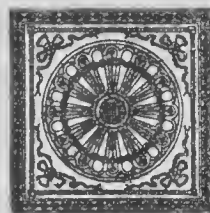
Potatoes.

Supplies becoming smaller. About 35c. at country points is the going price by the carload, 50c. in small lots in the city.

Going to Re-Decorate?

Why not enjoy the practical advantages offered by our

Metallic Ceilings & Walls

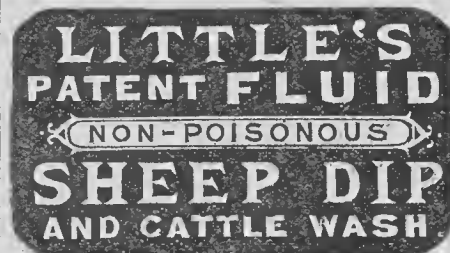


They are both handsome and economical—outlast any other style of interior finish—are fire proof and sanitary—can be applied over plaster if necessary—and are made in a vast number of artistic designs which will suit any room of any building.

Write us—we'd like you to know all about them. If you want an estimate send outline showing the shape and measurements of your ceilings and walls.

Metallic Roofing Co. Limited
TORONTO.

When writing advertisers mention the Nor'-West Farmer.



The Original

Non-Poisonous Fluid Dip

Still the Favorite Dip, as proved by the testimony of our Minister of Agriculture and other large Breeders.

FOR SHEEP.

Kills Ticks, Maggots; Cures Scabs, Heals Old Sores, Wounds, etc., and greatly increases and improves growth of Wool.

CATTLE, HORSES, PIGS, Etc.

Cleanses the skin from all Insects and makes the coat beautifully soft and glossy.

Prevents the attack of Warble Fly.

Heals Saddle Galls, Sore Shoulders, Ulcers, etc. Keeps Animals Free from Infection.

NO DANGER, SAFE, CHEAP AND EFFECTIVE.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Sold in large tins at 75 CENTS. Sufficient in each to make from 25 to 40 gallons of wash, according to strength required. Special terms to Breeders, Ranchmen, and others requiring large quantities.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
SEND FOR PAMPHLET.

ROBERT WIGHTMAN, Druggist, Owen Sound.
Sole Agent for the Dominion. 1874

When writing advertisers mention The Farmer.

LIVE STOCK IMPOUNDED, LOST, OR ESTRAY.

Parties wishing display notice in black-faced type in this column will be given same by enclosing \$1.00, such notice not to exceed 40 words.

The following is a list of live stock impounded, lost and estray since May 20th issue:—

Impounded.

Brandon, Man.—One dark bay mare, about 14 hands, aged. S. P. Fox, 15, 7, 17w.

Grenfell, Assa.—One brown pony mare, aged; one two-year-old bay gelding, white feet and face. Geo. G. Axford, 20, 16, 7 w2.

Hyde, Assa.—One stallion, two years, bay. G. A. E. Hyde, 22, 19, 7w2.

Lumsden, Assa.—One bull, two years, red, white star on forehead. Ed. Smith, NE qr. 32, 19, 21w2.

Morris (Municipality), Man.—One buckskin mare, about seven years old, branded S. H. with diamond and O underneath on left shoulder; one brown horse, aged, branded S. H. on left shoulder, heart brand on right shoulder. H. J. McTavish, 18, 6, 1e.

Lost.

Barnsley, Man.—One chestnut mare, 9 years old, weighs 1,000 lbs., branded diamond on right hip and fore top clipped off. Reward of \$5 to any one giving information leading to recovery. Jas. McFarland.

Fort Qu'Appelle, Assa.—One iron grey mare, three years old, weight 1,100 lbs.; one bay mare, six years old, two white hind feet and branded with a link on left shoulder. Henry Wilson.

Griswold, Man.—Strayed from 35,9,23, four horses and a two-year-old bay colt with white face. Horses branded H. on right thigh. Reward. A. Smith.

Holmfild, Man.—One brown mare, two years old; one bay yearling colt, white legs and face; one black yearling filly. G. & T. Cooper.

Killarney, Man.—One yearling colt, dark chestnut, white stripe on face, one white hind foot, rope around neck. A. Hannah, 30, 4, 17.

Lippentott, Man.—Three yearling fillies, one black, one bay, one sorrel, black the smallest; last seen on Tuesday, May 15th, north of Lippentott. Reward. Wm. Stableford.

Minnedosa, Man.—One small dark bay two-year-old mare colt, one white hind foot, star on forehead and small white spot on upper lip, point of right ear split and turned down. John McLean.

Portage la Prairie, Man.—One dark bay filly, weighing 1,200 pounds, branded O. A. on left shoulder, white star on forehead. A. Brennan.

Sewell, Man.—One black mare, about eight years old, white spot on nose, branded V. on left shoulder, also right hip bone deformed. H. L. Parke.

Shoal Lake, Man.—Two two-year-old fillies, one light roan, stripe on face, scar on fore leg, the other light bay. Austin Glenn.

Wheatland, Man.—Two steer calves, four or five months old, one red and white spotted, one light mixed. Jas. A. Necland.

YOUR INCOME

Is regulated by the QUALITY of your Crop.

YOUR CROP

Is regulated largely by the QUALITY of the machinery you use.

DID YOU EVER CONSIDER THIS?

If you have, QUALITY must count with you.

DOES QUALITY COUNT WITH YOU? IF SO, WE CAN INTEREST YOU.



WE GUARANTEE THE QUALITY. YOU HAVE THE SATISFACTION.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

THE *Frost & Wood Company* LIMITED.

Northwest Branch: WINNIPEG, MAN.

THE WESTERN CANADIAN HAIL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Special Act of the Manitoba Legislature.

Authorized Capital - - - - \$500,000

HEAD OFFICE - WAWANESA, MAN.

The Union Bank of Canada, Bankers.

The only Company in Canada conducting a Hail Insurance business on recognized Insurance Principles, and offering the security of a large subscribed capital.

Stated GRADUATED Rates of Premium.

Absolute Security. Prompt Settlement of Losses.

No uncertainty as to what the protection will cost, or what will be paid in the event of loss. Investigate our plan before placing your Hail Insurance. Full information furnished on application to the Secretary or any agent.

JOS. CORNELL, Secretary.

Reliable and Energetic Agents wanted in all Districts.

Estray.

Carstairs, Alta.—One horse (hermaphrodite), five years, buckskin, white stripe down forehead, 14 hands high. P. G. Johnstone, P. J. Rancho.

Estevan, Assa.—One cow, polled, dark roan. Thos. Murray, 24, 2, 8w2.

Filc Hills, Assa.—Since last fall, steer, three years, black, polled, very quiet, no brands; steer, three years, black and white. T. G. Morrison, 20, 24, 11w2.

Maricton, Assa.—Two cows, branded N4, bar over. J. Tingey.

Maricton, Assa.—One steer, branded N4, bar over. A. Flavel.

Oberon, Man.—One roan bay pony, black mane and grey tail, small white

stripe on face, branded B. on left hip. R. Doak.

Olds, Alta.—One saddle horse, bay, branded 2 on left hip; one saddle horse, roan, branded R. on left shoulder; one pony mare, roan, with white pinto colt. Thos. Leader.

Pheasant Forks, Assa.—One colt, bay, some white on legs; one cow, red and white. G. W. Pinder, Pearl Creek.

Regina, Assa.—One black mare, left hind foot white; one brown mare, right hind foot white; one bay horse, left hind foot white, all branded M on left shoulder and halters on two; one black horse, branded P. on left shoulder, square tail. A. H. MacLean.

\$10.00 REWARD.

Above reward will be given for information leading to the recovery of One Black Mare, branded on left shoulder and on left hip, white spot on forehead and one white hind foot.

WM. MARSHALL, Kennell P.O., Assa.

MATCHLESS

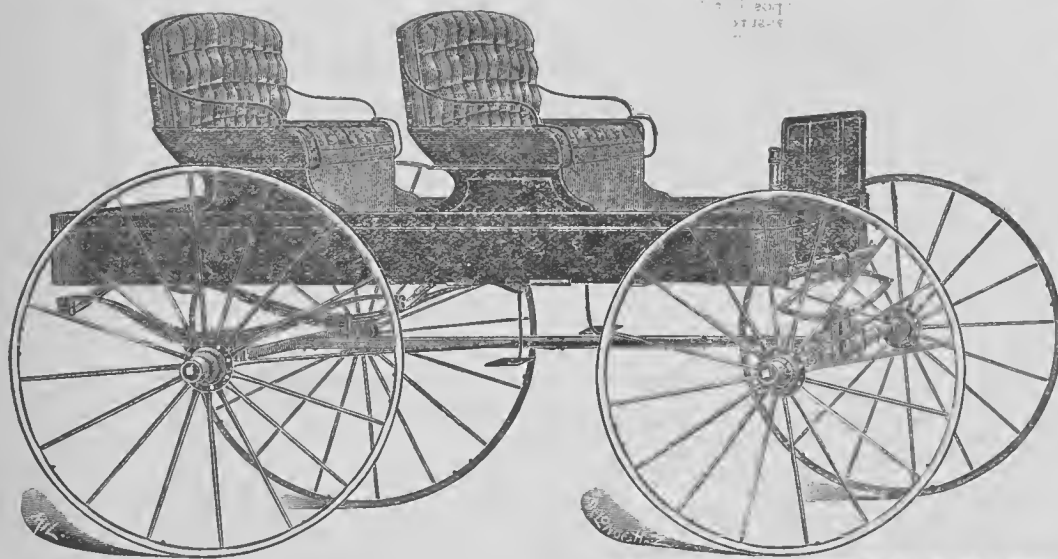


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WINNIPEG: W. A. CAVANAGH, General Agent.
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Farm, Freight and Spring Wagons
of every description.

For prices write to—

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GENERAL AGENTS,

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

THE MITCHELL WAGON

The Wagon that has given universal satisfaction for
SIXTY-FIVE YEARS.

Mitchell & Lewis Co.

LIMITED.

RACINE, WISCONSIN.

MANUFACTURERS OF

—THE—

MITCHELL WAGON



MITCHELL & LEWIS CO.
L.M.
RACINE WIS.



While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subject, we do not necessarily endorse the opinions of all contributors. Correspondents will kindly write on one side of the sheet only and in every case give the name—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. All correspondence will be subject to revision.

Galloways and Polled Angus Cattle.

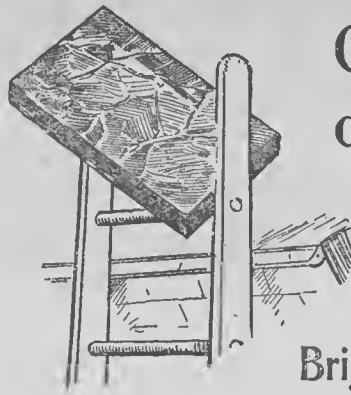
Postmaster, Lac la Biche, Alta.: "I wish to know the difference between the Polled Angus and Galloway breeds of cattle. 2. I also wish you to give me an illustration or model of the Devon cattle, also their qualifications."

Answer.—1. The Polled Angus and Galloway breeds of cattle are believed to be descended from the same wild race of cattle. The difference now found between them is due to the influence of selection, food, etc., as well as to climatic conditions. They are both black in color, hornless and resemble each other very much. The Polled Angus is perhaps a little the larger, with short, smooth hair and well-sprung ribs. They are "blocky" animals and smooth, that is, the hocks and other points are not prominent. The Galloway is a trifle smaller, not quite so smooth, has a somewhat flatter rib and a shaggy coat of hair, with a thick under coating.

2. There are only one or two herds of Devons in Canada. They are a somewhat smaller animal than the Shorthorn, but not equal to them in fleshing qualities. In color they are a bright red; they are gentle, hardy, easy keepers and have been for a long time considered a good family cow. We have no illustrations of the breed, but you can probably get one if you send to W. J. Rudd, Eden Mills, Ont., as he breeds Devons.

Cure for Lump Jaw.

D. McNaught, V. S., Rapid City, Man., writes: "I read your valuable paper carefully, and find in it many enquiries regarding lumps on the jaws of cattle, soft at first, and which often break; or, probably a succession of lumps form one after the other. Your veterinary adviser tells them in answer to their enquiries to blister the lumps, to open and evacuate the contents, etc. I have practiced the veterinary business for twenty years in this country, and have tried a number of ways of treating those lumps. I have no faith in any external application. I have never failed to effect a cure when the lump was in the soft tissues, by simply making an opening about two inches long in the lump. This allows a thick creamy matter to exude; squeeze it out, then insert a pledget of cotton batting about the size of a walnut, dipped in water and rolled in corrosive sublimate (bruised fine) until about the size of a bean. This kills the ray fungus or any other fungus. A good deal of swelling will take place for a few days, when it subsides, and the batting gradually forced out of the cut, drops off, leaving no scar. Should any other lumps succeed the first one, treat as above. I have treated, I think, thousands and never failed when in the soft tissues. When in the bony tissues the iodide of potassium treatment will have to be resorted to. This costs, at least, three dollars, is attended with a great deal of trouble and limited success. When the cattle are at pasture it is not always convenient to take them up and drench them twice each day. The animal's



On the Top Rung
of Popularity!

POMMERY

Bright Chewing Tobacco

IS PURE, DELICIOUS, WHOLESOME.

ALL USERS WITH HIGH TASTE USE IT.

DOMINION TOBACCO CO.,

MONTREAL.

Increase in
Business during
1899 over
\$1,800,000.00

ALEX. NAISMITH,
President.

CHAS. D. KERR,
Treasurer.

A. F. KEMPTON,
Sec.-Manager.

Assets over Liabilities, Jan. 15, 1900, over \$43,000.
Number of Farmer Members nearly 4,000.

THE WAWANESA MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.

HEAD OFFICE - - WAWANESA, MAN.

A Fire Company
insuring all classes
of Farm Property at
the lowest possible
cost to the assured.
Doing business under
a charter from
the Manitoba Government
and a license from the Government
of the N. W. T.

OWNED AND OPERATED BY THE FARMERS

STRICTLY CO-OPERATIVE.

Insurance against Windstorms costs 25c. extra per
each \$100 for three years.

RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED.

Address all Correspondence to the Sec.-Manager.

N.B.—To answer the many inquiries, we wish to state that this Company does not insure against Hail, nor is it in any way connected with any Hail Insurance Company.

Carriages

Our lines of **BRANTFORD BUGGIES** this season are specially attractive, and continue to maintain the standard of excellence established in past years. Patent shaft anti-rattlers dispense with the bolt and nut, and are a feature of this year's goods.



Road Graders

The Sawyer & Massey **ROAD MACHINE** has in two short years placed itself in the van of progress for utility and strength, and we shall be pleased to quote you prices.



Windmills and Pumps

We continue to handle the product of the **Armotor Co.**, Chicago, and request an opportunity to explain them to you.

The Massey-Harris agents represent us, and we shall also be pleased to promptly answer any communications addressed to us.

JOSEPH MAW & CO., Market Sq., Winnipeg.

head must be securely fastened before operating. I have never seen this plan of treatment published, and never heard of it, so I flatter myself I originated it, but I claim no patent right on it, and make it a free gift to all my brother farmers who wish to try it. Ten cents worth of the drug will cure about four cases. I have treated cows worth \$300 and bulls I sold for over \$100. I have on hand now two animals that I have taken the lumps off, and you could not tell now which side they were on. It is not always convenient, and costs money to get a V. S. out to a cattle ranch to do what any handy man about cattle ought to be able to do. Try it, and if you fail write me, as it will be the first failure heard of, and I have cured thousands."

Prairie Chickens Nesting.

A Subscriber, Glenlyon, Man.: "A number of prairie chickens have been mating on a piece of wheat ground this spring. I have been told that they will injure the crop, if so could you advise me as to how best to keep them off, as they are quite fearless and apparently determined to stay on the field."

Answered by Geo. E. Atkinson, Portage la Prairie.—You may advise your correspondent to leave the prairie chickens undisturbed, as they will at the worst do neither him or his crop any injury. During the mating and breeding season the food of these birds is very largely insects, and even though they may take some grain, the amount will be insignificant when compared with the benefit derived through the amount of injurious insect life destroyed. Though the birds may be breeding in a certain field, he will find that they will feed considerably in neighboring pastures or uncultivated fields, and it is only after harvest that they take to feeding in the grain fields to any great extent. I am pleased to see that he is unable to disturb or alarm the birds, as it is a sure sign of a ready increase in their numbers.

Local Government Taxes.

Subscriber, Calgary, Alta.: "I have a lease of Dominion Government lands in a local improvement district. Nothing is mentioned in the lease about taxes. Can the local improvement district force me to pay taxes, and if so have I any redress from the Dominion Government?"

Answer.—As we understand your statement, you have only a grazing lease, which is terminable at the pleasure of the government. If that is so no local authority of any kind can collect taxes from you. If you had any title to the land, the case would be different.

In Regard to Weeds.

X. Y. Z., Neepawa, Man.: "1. I have heard it stated that stink weed will sometimes reproduce itself into the second or third generation in the same season. I have also heard discussions as to whether or not plants which seed early in the season continue to seed continuously all season, or die after a short period of seed ripening. Would you kindly answer. 2. I would like to know how soon after starting from seed does it take the Canada thistle to develop seed. Have heard some persons here say it takes three or four years, but cannot believe it."

Answer.—1. If a person were to select an early plant of stink weed and plant the first seeds ripened in favorable conditions for growth, it might be possible to ripen the second lot of seed in the season, and under exceptional conditions this seed might be germinated. But we do not think that anything like this takes place in nature. The early ripened seeds may grow, but it is doubtful if they ever ripen

seeds that season. The stink weed plant produces a succession of ripened pods for about a month or six weeks, and then stops. One plant does not seed continuously all season.

2. The seed of the Canada thistle ripens from July to September. If such seeds fall into suitable soil and germinate in the fall they will likely produce seed the following fall. If they do not get a start until the spring we are under the impression that it will be the following season before seed is produced.

Preserving Eggs.

Subscriber, Griswold, Man.: "What length of time can eggs be allowed to remain in the solution you give on page 332, May 5th issue?"

Answer.—The article in question tells you, "leave them in, taking them out as required." You can leave them in the solution until spring, taking out eggs as you require them from day to day, adding more water if necessary to keep the eggs covered with the solution.

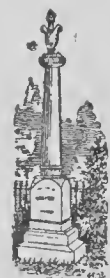
Vitality of Germ Life.

B. G., Macleod, Alta.: "We hear about seeds being recovered from the Egyptian ruins and growing at the end of thousands of years. If I mistake not, a variety of peas were introduced some few years ago as 'mummy peas.' If such things as these can be, does it not seem to extend indefinitely the length of time seeds may be under the ground and germinate when brought to light? Or is the mummy business all a magnificent fable? I have read of plants which belonged to a prehistoric age being produced from a sub-stratum of soil brought up in digging a canal. Do you know of any authentic records of such phenomena?"

Answer.—There is no doubt that seeds buried in sound condition will keep so for centuries. Not long ago, in a deep excavation made for the foundation of a new building in London, Eng., a layer of vegetable matter was brought up from a depth of over 30 feet, and when exposed to

proper conditions plants strange to the present day surface were produced along with others still well known. Soil was brought up from a depth of 326 ft. from a coal mine in Belgium and from it sprouted weeds of a species unknown to botanists. Just whether "mummy peas" have been reproduced under similar conditions is another question. It is well known that metal relics, ostensibly from ancient tombs, are manufactured and sold to credulous travellers, and seeds alleged to be from tombs, but equally fraudulent have also been sold in the same way. Here is a sample from an English exchange, in which the "mummy wheat" business is supported by apparently incontestable evidence forwarded from Canada:—

Mummy Wheat Again.—In some remarks lately published here I spoke of certain sweet peas said to have been grown from seed taken out of an Egyptian tomb 2,000 years old, and I expressed doubts as to the possibilities of such a statement. I have since received the subjoined letter from a lady, resident at Toronto, Canada.



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Office and Works—
231 NOTRE DAME AV., WINNIPEG, MAN
Near Grace Church.

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BLACK OR WHITE, LONG OR SHORT,
WASHED OR DIRTY.

Farmers and Dealers kindly send samples for prices. Sacks and tags furnished.

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"Pasteur Vaccine"

SAVES CATTLE FROM

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Pasteur Vaccine Co., Chicago.

W. J. MITCHELL & CO., WINNIPEG, MAN.

YOUR ATTENTION

Our No. 1 Collection contains 33 full sized packets of the best Vegetable Seeds, sufficient to furnish vegetables throughout the year, and one packet of Wild-Garden Flower Seeds, which we will send prepaid to any address in the Dominion of Canada or United States for the extremely low price of \$1.

Our No. 2 Collection contains 16 packets of Vegetable Seeds and one packet Wild Garden Flower Seed Mixture. Prepaid for 50 cents.

Our No. 3 Collection contains 8 packets of Vegetable Seeds for 25c.

Our No. 4 Collection contains 40 packets of Flower Seeds for \$1.

Our No. 5 Collection contains 20 packets of Flower Seeds for 50c.

Our No. 6 Collection contains 10 packets of Flower Seeds for 25c.

All postpaid on receipt of price. For varieties in above collections see our Handsome Illustrated Catalogue containing other great offers. Mailed free to any address.

R. ALSTON, Royal Greenhouse & Seed Establishment, WINNIPEG, MAN.

She writes: "In the Daily Telegraph of August 8th, I observe that, in talking about 'sweet peas grown from mummy seed,' you seem doubtful of the possibility of such prolonged vitality. Allow me to state that over 30 years ago I saw a glassful of wheat grown in the garden of Judge Jarvis, in Cornwall, on the St. Lawrence, from a few grains of wheat given him by Dr. Douglas, of Quebec, superintendent of the Beauport Asylum, taken from a mummy he had brought from Egypt, which had been opened with no little ceremony and interest in the presence of the best people of Quebec. I have also been told by Mr. C. V. M. Temple, whose brother married a daughter of Dr. Douglas, that he had been at a dinner in Quebec where 'mummy peas' were served as a curiosity. They were fine in flavor, but small and quite black. You say, 'Has mummy wheat ever been scientifically accepted?' I cannot answer that, but if it has not it ought to be, for a more honorable, careful, trustworthy man than the late Judge Jarvis never lived. I beg to refer you for this to Sir Charles Tupper, the Baroness Macdonald, Mr. Edward Blake, Sir John Bourinot and Bishop Hamilton, of Ottawa, as persons able to testify in regard to Mr. Temple, Judge Jarvis and myself."

Whether this is a case of credibility or credulity it is hard to decide. Only the other day, in an eastern city of the United States, a mummy brought direct from Egypt was opened by its proud possessor and inside was found a piece of a modern newspaper. The world is rich in relics which one set of observers piously worship and the better informed laugh at.

Spontaneous Production.

At a recent Farmers' Institute meeting the matter of weed production was up, when it was asked if certain native plants, such as pigweed and wild buckwheat, were not sometimes spontaneously produced. The habit of these plants of appearing in such profusion, at such times and in such places that it would appear at first thought as though they could not have come from seeds gave color to this theory—a theory, by the way, that obtains amongst not a few of our farmers. They generally speak of these plants as being "natural to the soil."

This "spontaneous production" is easily accounted for. In a series of dry years, plants are grown on low, mucky ground and their seeds are trampled into the ground by wild animals. Then a few wet years supervene, and a layer of rotted vegetation is formed over the buried seed. By and by that hollow is drained or another round of dry years comes on. The land is plowed and a host of weeds spring up "spontaneously" because the conditions of air, warmth and limited moisture wake up the life dormant in those buried seeds. The writer has taken out such seeds himself that had been buried for many centuries in the bottom of a lake. River bottoms in which great quantities of soil have been shifted by a single heavy flood are rich in similar seed deposits, whose age can only be a matter for conjecture.

Mrs. Hunt—"You surprise me! I didn't know that Miss Flash was a college graduate."

Mrs. Blunt—"You didn't? Why she's one of the alumina of Vassar College."

Indignant Bicyclist—"Madam, your dog snaps at me every time I pass. Here he comes now."

Old Lady—"Sport! Sport! You foolish dog, come here! Them ain't bones. Them's legs."

Complete REORGANIZATION

The Manitoba Farmers' Mutual Hail Insurance Co.

A MUTUAL Hail Insurance Co. of the farmers, for the farmers.

CROP ACREAGE ONLY INSURED. Limit of Insurance \$5 per Acre. Will insure at \$2, 3, 4 or \$5

Limit of assessment reduced to 4 per cent (equals 20c. per acre). Rate last year 2½ per cent. Rates levied on the percentage plan. The larger the amount of insurance, the lower the rates. Membership fee \$2, covering five years. Farmers wanting protection, see our local agent, or write us.

\$2,247,000 Insurance in Force
MAY 1ST, 1900.

Address—W. C. GRAHAM, Manager, Box 672, WINNIPEG.

Wool! Wool! Wool!

WE WANT TO BUY WHAT YOU HAVE ON HAND THIS SEASON whether the quantity be large or small. You will find it to your advantage to ship direct to us. We pay the top cash price and guarantee good honest treatment.

You also save the small dealers' profit by shipping direct to us. These small buyers do not handle much wool in the season, consequently they look for big profits on what business they do. We handle an immense quantity of Wool and are satisfied with a small margin.

If you have Wool for sale drop us a card for prices and we will quote you with pleasure. We furnish sacks and shipping tags on application.

Please do not forget that we tan Cow and Horse Hides for Robes, making them beautifully soft and pliable. This work is guaranteed not to harden under any conditions and is thoroughly moth proof.

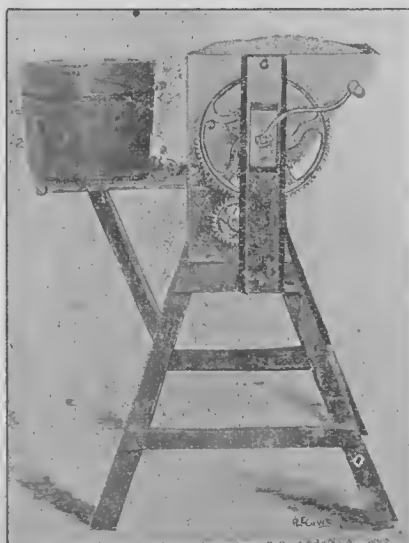
A postal card to us will bring you samples of this work, also circular giving full particulars as to prices, etc.

Carruthers & Co.,

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BRANDON, MAN.

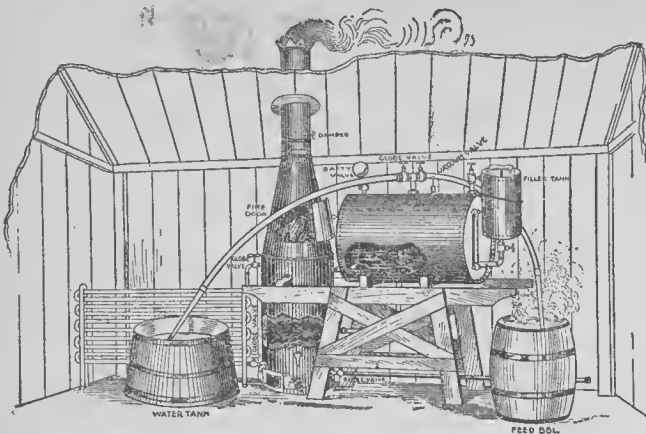


THE ACME GRAIN PICKLER

Capacity 100 bushels per hour.
It does a perfect job.

Sub-Surface Packers

ASK PRICES.



USED TO HEAT HOG HOUSES.

THE RELIABLE FEED COOKER

**Saves Its Cost in Cooking
EVERY VARIETY OF FEED, HEATING WATER
WARMING BUILDINGS, &c.**

Special Summer Uses:

Used by the women folks in the yard for washing, scalding dairy vessels, making soft soap, in which it works like a charm as it cannot boil over, does not require constant, tiresome stirring to prevent burning. It can be put to many other uses.

It Saves Labor and Saves Feed.

NO FARMER USING IT WILL BE SATISFIED WITHOUT IT.

It is appreciated by all.

Our Cooker will be exhibited at the following Fairs in Manitoba:

WINNIPEG, BRANCON, PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, NEEPAWA AND CARBERRY.

Call and see it in operation.

Mention Nor'-West Farmer when writing.

BOX 201.

SPECIAL Summer Trade Offer!

Don't Miss This.

This is the season of the year that usually the demand for Cookers slacken; we are anxious to keep up the wonderful increase of our trade for the summer business. To stimulate it will **MAKE A SPECIAL REDUCTION** to all who will take advantage of the offer.

The Reliable Feed Cooker

is the acknowledged leader in its line, endorsed by State, District and County Fairs, experiment stations and 20,000 leading farmers and breeders in the U. S. and Canada.

The superiority of the **RELIABLE FEED COOKER** is beyond question. They are quick steamers and require less fuel, time and attention to operate than any Cooker made. They last longer than others because they are better constructed—best galvanized steel and no flues to burn out, rust out or leak. Can be used out of doors or set to any flue. Can't burn or scorch the feed like a cauldron, stove or pan cooker. We guarantee them to be the cheapest Cooker on the market in the long run. Can be used to heat stock tanks in winter; to heat sheep dip and to warm poultry and hog houses.

IF ANYONE DOUBTS

any claim made by us for the **RELIABLE FEED COOKER**, we hold the personal letters of more than a thousand of the best farmers of the country, whose praise of its manifold excellencies is far greater than ours and we will convince the most skeptical of its superior worth by an inspection of them.

We want the name of every farmer who has no Cooker and needs one. We have a special offer to make him.

High Price Feed
and Hogs
Saves Enough
to Buy
Cooker.

RIPPLEY HARDWARE CO.

Manufacturers and Jobbers in Fancy Swine,
Cattle, Poultry, and Sheep Breeders' Supplies.

GRAFTON, ILL.

The Greatest Farmers' Carnival on Earth

— IS THE —

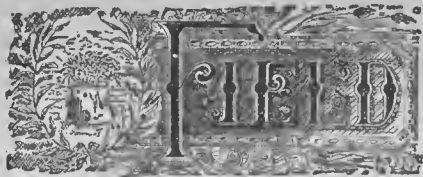
WINNIPEG INDUSTRIAL

THIS YEAR
JULY 23 to 28. \$35,000 IN PRIZES AND
ATTRactions.

Prize Lists, Illustrated Programme of Attractions and
of the Horse Racing Events sent on application.

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F. W. HEUBACH, *Gen. Manager.*



Soil Moisture and Soil Stirring.

The Kansas Experiment Station is studying the effect of various modes of soil treatment upon soil moisture. That the well-known effect of a mulch can be approached by proper tillage of soil is a fact not as widely acted upon as good farming dictates. One of the station fields which contained in round numbers 26 per cent. of water in the first foot of soil on July 7, 1898, had one portion plowed, another disk-harrowed, and a portion left untreated. The ensuing dry weather in the course of four weeks, notwithstanding several light rains, reduced the moisture of the untreated part to 15 per cent. and that of the disked land to 18 per cent. the plowed ground retaining 21 per cent. The last two were in excellent condition for seeding, while the first would plow up lumpy and unsatisfactory.

The weight of an acre of the dry soil to the depth of one foot may be taken as 1,600 tons. Each per cent. of water in soil to that depth represents about sixteen tons of water per acre, or one-seventh of an inch. The water apparently lost by the untreated soil was 176 tons per acre, equivalent to over one and one-half inches of rain. This is about one-half what the soil would hold after a soaking rain. The real loss was much more than this, since as water escaped from the upper foot, other would be

drawn up from below by capillary attraction. The figures given are minimum quantities, therefore.

A Handy Monkey-Wrench.

On many farms it is a most difficult thing to keep a monkey wrench at hand when wanted, or to prevent it being lost. Mr. S. A. Bedford has solved this problem very satisfactorily with his teamsters. To one of the backband straps of the team harness is fastened a good big snap and in this is snapped a nine-inch Acme wrench, i.e., one in which the handle is a rod twisted and with a loop at the end. It is always handy when the teamster wants it and never is lost.

An Improved Stubble Burner.

The efforts of E. Canniff, to produce an effective and easily workable stubble burner, in which he has been for some years engaged, appear now to have reached a very gratifying degree of success. The new machine is made wholly of iron, is 6 ft. wide and is attached by a chain to the hind axle of a wagon, on which is carried the straw to keep up the fire. Once well heated the fire will burn clean off all stubble on the ground over which it travels. Its success is partly dependent on the amount of stubble to be burnt, but one load of straw will burn three to five acres of stubble. If the wind is favorable a space of 10 or 20 feet can be left between each round of the machine and that will burn itself without further help.

Water-cress is a remedy for scurvy.

Road Making in Manitoba.

By Jas. Dale, Grund, Man.

This part of labor has not received the attention it should have up to the present time at least. In some localities the old trails as used 15 or 16 years ago are still doing service. As good roads are just as important as good farming, and as good farming improves a locality there is nothing that will so materially increase the value of land and of the district it is situated in than good roads. As the governments, both local and Dominion, have had all they could do to the present time to give us railway facilities, we could not expect the money to come from this source. Then, as this most important of public benefits is left almost entirely in the hands of the municipalities, we must look to this source almost entirely for either good roads or roads of questionable utility. Statute labor and municipal grants are the only sources from which we can expect much help unless we take the matter into our own hands and do volunteer labor, which in some cases is the only speedy remedy. We will now take up the matter as a public question. The municipal councils have the power to grant moneys and also to see that it is properly and carefully expended for roads and bridges. In some of our municipalities the council takes the supervision of all the money so set apart for such use, while in others each ward through its councillor has the expending of the money; this method, while it seems but fair to the ward so concerned, in practice does not oroduce the results in giving us leading roads that it should. In each municipality there are, or should be, leading roads to the principal markets, either in the said locality or the nearest good or

AN ALLIANCE

Between the farmers of the district and this store, for the purpose of furthering the interests of both, has now been in force for 11 years, and has given great satisfaction. By means of it we are able to offer the finest store service in the Province, and to give the closest possible cash prices, and yet sell on fall terms. We buy and pay cash for anything a farmer has to sell, and we sell everything a farmer requires, and give him any reasonable time to pay.

The First Plowing Match

on Portage Plains will take place on **21st June** on the farm of Thos. Sissons, Esq. We offer a prize of **\$50** in cash for the best Gang Plowing in any class. Are you interested in this matter? We claim to sell a plow which has no equal as yet, and on that day we intend showing you what it can do. It might pay you to attend this plowing match.

J. & E. BROWN, The Cowan Bk., PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE.

The Speight Wagon



The fact that SPEIGHT Wagons have been made and sold in Canada for sixty-nine years, and that the output for 1899 exceeded all other years, tells the story—Wagons up-to-date, light-running and durable in quality and finish.

DEALERS SHOULD WRITE US FOR DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE AND HANGER.

THE SPEIGHT WAGON CO., Markham, Ont.

R. McKENZIE,
Distributing Agent, **WINNIPEG.**

convenient market to it. Each council should have some system of roads and of road making for such leading roads and all of the moneys granted for a few years should be directed by the council to be expended on such leading roads in whatever direction they run to such markets, as I have stated. Where there are six or more wards in a municipality and each councillor has the expending of all the money granted to such ward, it is certainly open to the objection that we will have as many systems as there are wards. Again, in loading for market, unless we have a continuous good road, we can only load for the worst parts of such road, no odds how good the rest may be; then it is important that these leading roads should be good their whole length. Now if all the money granted could not be set apart for these leading roads, then the greater part of it should be, say two-thirds of it at least, and let the statute labor or most of it be put on the by-roads leading to the principal ones.

As to bridges, this is open to the same objections that I have stated above, bridges being, or should be, of a permanent character, it is important that they should be built on some well approved plan and strong enough and wide enough for not only the present, but for the future as well. As it is easy to find defects and not so easy to remedy such, would it not be well to offer some remedy. For continuous good roads we must have an equal and uniform grade as well as good drainage. From observation there is no cheaper plan than a grader by from 4 to 8 teams of horses, such a grader will finish from half to one mile per day. Then the drainage, with proper culverts or bridges, and the roads are finished the entire length and with very little repair for all time to come, while on the old plan with the ordinary scraper I have passed over some roads where they have been made dangerous by excavations of the sides to fill up the centre.

The fifth annual plowing match of the Blyth Farmers' Institute will be held on Friday, June 15th, on the farm of F. Baker—same place as last year.

The Minnedosa Agricultural Society has changed the date of its fair to July 30th and 31st. The two dates first chosen, Aug. 6th and 7th, were the same as those chosen by Neepawa, hence the change.

The Edmonton country has had plenty of rain this spring and everything is looking well. Oats in the Saskatchewan district are said to be 14 to 15 inches high. New hay was reported offered for sale in the market on May 30th.

Summer Fairs.

Shoal Lake—July 17-18.
Carman—July 18-19.
Cypress River—July 19.
Morden—July 19-20.
Winnipeg—July 23-28.
Minnedosa—July 30 and 31.
Brandon—July 31 to Aug. 3.
Moosomin—Aug. 7-8.
Neepawa—Aug. 7-8.
Souris—Aug. 7, 8, 9.
Regina—Aug. 8-9.
Strathclair—Aug. 21.
Calgary—Sept. 12-15.

CUT WORMS AT WORK.

In many sections of the country complaint is made that grubs are doing considerable damage, small areas of grain being more or less completely cleaned off. In many cases the area affected is only a few yards in extent, but at Teulon the damaged area runs into many acres. The damage in nearly all cases is done by cut worms. They work at night and hide from birds and the sun under the surface of the soil during the day. They have always been present in varying numbers, but the present season has, perhaps, been more favorable to their development than past ones, or it may be that the absence of their more natural food has caused them to make more serious inroads on the growing grain. In an examination of the damage done around Teulon, Mr. Bartlett, of the Department of Agriculture, found that the cut worms seemed to prefer juicy plants of lambs quarter to the grain, but owing to the scarcity of weeds they were following up the drills of grain, eating it off clean as they went. In some cases they had eaten off as much as 30 acres in one place.

The most satisfactory remedy or method of destroying them when present in such large numbers is to thoroughly spray with Paris green a strip of grain 10 ft. wide in front of where they are working. The plan of using poisoned bran, etc., as given in this issue in the Garden and Forestry columns, is too slow and expensive for field methods. A full description of these pests will be found in Dr. Fletcher's report, in the Report of the Experimental Farms, 1898. Their season for eating is now almost past and further damage will not likely amount to much.

The Prince of Wales has for the second time won the Derby, the blue ribband of the English turf, with Diamond Jubilee. This race dates back to 1780 and the world's most famous race horses have run in it.

FORAGE CROPS.

The dry spell has caused many farmers to feel somewhat anxious about their hay crops. If rain comes soon there will no doubt still be plenty of hay. Nevertheless every farmer should make some preparation in case there should be a shortage. Stock raising is becoming of more importance every day and care should be taken to supply plenty of winter feed, or feed for early fall. This is likely to be the last call we can give our readers on this subject. After this issue is in the hands of our readers there is still time to put in corn, oats, barley, or mixtures, or even millet, to be cut green for winter feed, or if necessary, used in the fall when pastures are bare.

Killing Gophers.

A Dakota farmer writes:—"Last year (1899) I had one piece of wheat, of forty acres, that the gophers were rapidly destroying. I had spent much time and money in an endeavor to exterminate them, employing the usual method of placing poisoned grain in or near their holes, but the destruction of the wheat went rapidly on. About June 15th I plowed a furrow around the field and placed a tablespoonful each two rods, therein. I had expected to kill only the gophers that would come from the prairie, but on examining the field the following day, I found numbers of dead gophers as much as fifteen rods from the furrow, in the field. The poisoned wheat was nearly all gone. The next day I placed more poisoned wheat in the furrow, which ended the destruction of the growing grain.

This shows that ripe grain is a good bait for gophers either in spring or summer. One gopher destroyed now is worth more than later on.

Oak Lake will hold its annual plowing match on Tuesday, June 19th.

The agricultural show of Central Assiniboia will be held this year at Fort Qu'Appelle, early in August.

The Farmer acknowledges with thanks the receipt of the quarterly bulletin of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture. It is devoted to Forage and Fodders. It is interesting to find that down there a ten years' test of Brome grass proves it the only tame grass that can withstand the severe drouths of the western part of that state. It has a hard fight in some seasons, but keeps alive and is the first grass in the spring and the last in the fall, but the climate makes it less attractive as stock feed than it is with ourselves in Western Canada.



Caterpillars on Fruit Bushes, Etc.

The recent dry warm spring has been very favorable to all forms of insect life and it is not unlikely that currant worms may show up early. There is a probability of two broods, one now and the other as the fruit begins to ripen. For the first brood a weak mixture of Paris green, $\frac{1}{4}$ -oz. to a pailful of water, is sufficient, may be sprayed on the bushes. Or a dry mixture, 1-oz. of Paris green to 6-lbs. of flour, well mixed together, may be dusted on the bushes after a shower. For the latest brood Paris green must on no account be used, owing to its poisonous nature. White hellebore, 1-oz. to a pail of water, will kill the worms and do no other harm.

When the raspberry is in bloom, the caterpillar, a green, bristly worm, eats small holes in the leaves. They soon disappear and form oval cocoons under the ground, from which a small, dark, four-winged fly appears next May. When the insect ravages are noticed sprinkle the bushes with 1-oz. of white hellebore in a pail of water. Hellebore is a vegetable poison fatal to insects, but not hurtful to the fruit.

Cabbage worms, the larvæ of the cabbage or white butterfly, are most easily killed by dusting with insect powder well mixed with four times its quantity of flour.

These remedies are quoted from Bulletin 11, of the Central Experimental Station, Ottawa.

Fighting Caterpillars.

Many a grove and shelter belt was most thoroughly stripped of its leaves last season by caterpillars and the trouble is likely to be repeated again this summer, only a few degrees worse. Every farmer should be prepared to fight these voracious devourers, as where abundant they will do great damage to the grove. In some cases it was said that a second brood cleaned off the leaves a second time. Trees will be greatly injured by such treatment and are far too valuable an adjunct to our exposed prairie farms to allow them to be killed off in this way.

Close watch should be kept upon the trees, and at the first sign of a caterpillar the fight should begin. If the caterpillars gather in "tents" at night the clusters can be burned or wiped out by using a rag or sponge saturated with coal oil. This kind feed during the day, scattering in all directions in bright weather, but gathering together in bunches at night. Burn or wipe them out.

If the caterpillars do not gather together so that they can be handled in this way, then the leaves (their food) should be covered with something that will poison them. Spraying with the Bordeaux mixture has been found effectual, especially when Paris green has been added to it. But a thorough dressing with the old time remedy, 4-oz. of Paris green and 4-oz. fresh lime, to 50 gallons of water is, in many cases, very effectual, but as the Paris green does not dissolve, the water has to be constantly stirred. A more effectual spray is made as follows:—Dissolve 11 oz. of acetate of lead (sugar of lead) in four quarts of water in a wooden pail, and 4-oz. of arsenate of soda (50

per cent. purity) in two quarts of water in another wooden pail. As sugar of lead dissolves rather slowly in cold water the process can be hastened by using warm water. Pour the solutions into from 100 to 150 gallons of water and the insecticide is ready for use. To spread any of these solutions over the leaves, a good spray pump is needed, but such a pump will prove a profitable investment if the trees are saved.

Cut-Worms in the Garden.

The long fine spring has been very favorable for the development of numerous insect pests, and we would not be surprised to find that many gardens have been visited by cut worms. These worms work at night, cutting off plants just at or below the ground. If you have reason to believe they are at work it is a wise plan to wrap a piece of paper around the stems of cabbage and tomato plants so that the stem is protected a few inches both below and above the ground. Some farmers have gone to the trouble of putting tin around the stems, but good thick paper will answer just as well. It is best done before the plants are planted. The cut worms pass the winter generally in a half grown state and in the spring are ready to attack any green thing. They are fond of young carrots and onions, etc., but may be poisoned by dipping succulent vegetation—weeds, grass, anything will do if green and succulent—into a strong mixture of Paris green, an ounce or two to a pail of water. Now spread bunches of this around the garden a few feet apart. The hungry worms find these poisoned baits at night and feast on them. It has been found that they are very fond of a mixture of bran and shorts mixed with Paris green and sweetened water until about the consistency of porridge. If this is spread in little heaps, about a teaspoonful at a place, along the rows of young plants it is desired to protect, the worms will generally eat it in preference to the plants, and after trying this they will never try the plants again. One pound of Paris green to 50 lbs. of bran and shorts is about the right proportion.

Stephen Benson, Neepawa, has this spring been planting a number of trees about his place. In putting in spruce he experimented in "puddling" them with hot and cold water. He has found that when he used hot water in dissolving the earth in the holes the spruce have done much better than where cold water was used. The explanation he gives is that the heat arrests the "gumming" of the roots, which all experienced tree planters know to be so fatal to the spruce. Mr. Benson's trees had plenty of earth on the roots and he says that he found he could use water almost, if not quite, boiling without fear of scalding the roots.

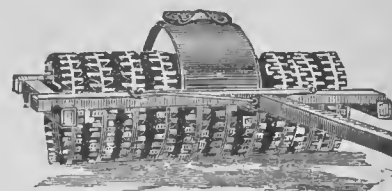
Messrs. Robey & Harden are opening out as nurserymen at Brandon, having bought the garden and stock of Thos. Bartlett, who has been in the business for 12 years. The location is a very suitable one. Mr. Robey has had charge for 12 years as foreman in the forestry department of the Experimental Farm at Brandon, and Mr. Harden has had an equally extended experience in some of the best nurseries in the old country. They purpose making hardy stock a leading specialty and with such qualifications they ought to do well, both for themselves and their patrons.

First Wretch—"How's your wife, old man?"

Second Wretch—"Splendid! Got a bad cold; she can't speak above a whisper."

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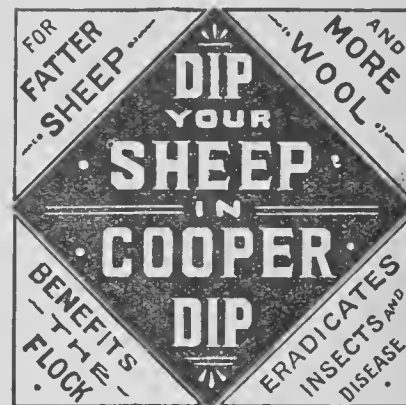
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She Loves the Baby Best of All.

The mother loves her romping boy;
Her little maiden fair and tall;
But ah this wee soft nestling joy;—
She loves the baby best of all.

The first-born runs beyond her call—
Time builds them sturdily and fast;
And so, most tenderly of all
She loves the weakest and the last.

Its little life so freshly given,
No will, no hope but hers has known;
It seems so new a gift from heaven
Entirely her very own.

Her heart still follows all the rest
Where'er they stray, whate'er befall;
But sheltered closely on her breast
She loves the baby best of all.

Mr. Right.

"Really, Agnes, I am quite out of patience with you. You do not realize what a fine man he is, and what a splendid chance you are throwing away."

"Yes, I do, Dorothy, I know all about it. I think Mr. Grey is, as you say, the very best man I ever knew, and the thought of that beautiful home, with its conservatories and acres of green lawn, simply drives me mad. Just think what it would all mean to me, after spending all these years in a city boarding house. Do you suppose that I would not love him if I could?" but with a sigh, "I suppose we cannot force ourselves to love people, and you know," reflectively, "I'd rather hate to marry a man I did not care for. Seems to me it would be awfully monotonous; I'd get tired of seeing him around, and anyway it is not absolutely necessary that I should marry at all. I am making a very comfortable living for myself."

"Oh, but Agnes, you would be so much happier if you had some one to look after you."

"Well, perhaps, though I think myself I am happier in my own little rooms than I would be if I had the care of a big house, and worse than all—a man, to please. No, Dorothy, you must leave me my freedom a while longer, at least until 'Mr. Right' comes, which he may do some day, though I doubt it; but if he does, perhaps—oh, well, we cannot tell what may happen."

"Oh, auntie!" said a little voice at her elbow, and Miss Warren became suddenly aware of the fact that her little nephew Ted, with his sister Elsie, was standing at her side and had evidently heard the latter part of the conversation.

"Auntie, who is 'Mr. Right?'" asked Ted. "Is he coming here, and will he give us candies if we go to play, like Mr. Grey did?"

Auntie's face got very red as she laughed and answered, "No, Teddy boy, you must not expect any more candies, earned in that way. I do not expect 'Mr. Right' will come here or any other where very soon."

"But who is he, Aunt Agnes?" asked Elsie.

"Who is he? Well, he's a man who is very much in love with your old auntie, and some day he is coming to hunt her up, and then she will marry him."

"Is he a very nice man?" asked Elsie.

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"Oh, yes, a very nice man indeed, or auntie wouldn't have him."

"Is he a pretty man, auntie?"

"Well, Ted, I'm not quite sure about that, but I hope he will be tolerably good looking."

"Oh!" shouted Ted, suddenly, "there is papa! Let's ask him if he got us the dog," and away they flew. They soon came back with the joyful news that their father had bought them a dog, "a perfect beauty," and that he would bring him home with him that night.

"Oh, Dorothy," laughed Agnes, "I pity you, you will have trials and tribulations when that dog arrives. That is one of the disagreeablenesses of a husband. A man cannot understand that a woman does not want her best carpets tracked up with dogs."

"Well, yes," replied Mrs. Martin, "that is one side of the question, I admit I would just as soon get along without this dog, but I haven't the heart to say so, the children are so crazy to have it."

She gathered up her work as she spoke, and turned toward the house. "I do not think you need to dress just yet. It is so hot no one is apt to call, and you had better lie in the hammock and sleep for an hour, it will do you good."

"Oh, it will be just heavenly. Run away, now, kiddies, and when auntie wakes up she will tell you a nice long story."

Miss Warren was not a pretty girl, though most young men found her an attractive one. She was not at all inclined to be sentimental, and received their attentions in a frank, sisterly way that was quite refreshing after the amount of "gush" found in the average young girl. As one young fellow remarked, "It is such a comfort to find a girl that you can send carnations and chocolates and run in and talk to when you are homesick, without her thinking you are dead in love with her."

This state of affairs, however, as may be guessed from the previous conversation, was not at all satisfactory to her sister, Mrs. Martin, who, being happily married herself, could not rest content until she had seen her younger sister settled comfortably in a home of her own. She had no patience with Agnes' independent spirit, which did not consider for a moment the advisability of marrying for wealth or position, and she was filled with righteous indignation at the thought of her refusing to marry the man, Hubert Grey, whom she had long before chosen in her mind as the one most likely to make an ideal husband and brother-in-law.

When Miss Warren settled herself in the hammock she said to herself, "Now I will only sleep a few minutes, then I must go in and dress." She took the pins out of her hair and threw off her collar, and in a few minutes was fast asleep.

Several times Ted and Elsie crept up to see if she was ready to tell the story, but she slept on until late in the afternoon. She might have slept on for hours, but that Ted's shrill voice awakened her, crying, "Aunt Agnes, wake up, he's come."

"Oh, has he? Well, take him out to the barn. I'll come after a while," said Agnes, sleepily, "where did you leave him?"

"Why, with papa," they answered.

"Mercy on us, children, is papa home? What a time I've been sleeping! I never dreamed it was so late." She sprang up quickly, gathering up a handful of hairpins and her collar, and started with the children for the house.

"Come on in and see him now before you dress. I think you look nice with your hair down like that," said Ted, as they entered the hall.

"Why surely he isn't in the house, is he?"

"Oh yes, he is in the drawing room," said Elsie, opening the door as she spoke.

"In the drawing room! Children! I am surprised at you. He will ruin the carpets and the furniture with his big muddy feet. What is your papa thinking of?"

"Why, auntie, he heard you," whispered Elsie.

"Don't care if he did, he has got to go out of here, that is certain," and in she rushed to drive out the (as she supposed) offending dog. When half way across the room she suddenly became aware of the fact that she was bearing down upon—not a dog, but a tall, very dignified looking man, who stood leaning one arm on the mantle shelf, and was now gazing at her in utter astonishment as he was choked off in the middle of a sentence by her furious onslaught.

Mr. Martin looked at her in speechless bewilderment. He had told his friend that his sister-in-law was visiting them, and that she was a thoughtful, studious sort of a girl, and now to have her appear in this precipitous manner, with her hair streaming down her back, was rather disconcerting.

Elsie ran quickly up to the stranger saying, "Here she is, and she says she's awful glad you've come, and she has been waiting for you so long, you know. Why, auntie, why don't you say something to him? This is him—Mr. Wright, you know. You don't act as though you like him such an awful lot. Ted said you would be sure to kiss him."

"What in the name of all that's wonderful is the matter with you all, Elsie. Your aunt does not know Mr. Wright."

"Yes she does, papa," said Ted, "she's going to marry him. She says so."

Now Miss Warren had many times been complimented by her friends on her happy faculty of rising to a difficult situation. They declared that no matter how embarrassing the position might be, Ag-

nes could always laugh it off and come through in a dignified manner. But for once Agnes failed to meet the emergency in any way whatever. She gave one look into the dark brown eyes that were fixed upon her, dancing and gleaming with laughter. Then, without having spoken one word, she turned and fled.

She sent Ted down a few minutes later to tell them not to wait dinner for her, as she had a headache and thought she would stay in her room. Mrs. Martin sent up a little note which read: "He has come to stay a week; he is Phil. Wright, Aleck's old college chum; may as well face the music and get it over with. I will tell Aleck to introduce you just as though you had not been in before." So a few moments later she appeared—a remarkably trim, precise little lady, with every curl lying exactly in its proper place, and Mr. Wright, as he bowed over the hand she felt bound to offer him, could scarcely believe this was the same girl whom he had seen so shortly before.

"Mrs. Martin assures me that I may remain in the drawing room," he said, when they returned there after dinner. "I have promised not to put my big feet on her furniture, so I hope you will not drive me away," and he settled himself on the window seat by her side, in a manner that she could not resent. She had determined, while she was dressing, that for the week that he stayed she should see just as little of him as possible—never should he see her in a laughing, frivolous mood. "He thinks I am a little fool; probably that I knew he was coming and have been boasting that I should 'catch' him before he left. Well, he will find that he is mightily mistaken. If he was only a different kind of a man! If he would try to flirt with me and give me the chance to tell him that I don't want him, and just what I think of him, it would not be so bad."

He had not talked to her at all at dinner. He and Mr. Martin had talked of their school days and the many things which were of common interest to them. She had paid strict attention to her plate or talked to her sister. Never once did she allow herself to give him more than a passing glance, or to seem interested in him in any way.

So now, when he comes and sits beside her, she takes the first really good look at him, and when she sees the brown eyes smiling at her so kindly, she reflects that after all he was not to blame for her discomfort, and thinks that as he is Aleck's guest she must be at least polite as long as he stays.

"Since Mrs. Martin consents I suppose I must submit," she says, and then as their eyes meet they both begin to laugh. Agnes forgets her resolve to be dignified, and laughs till big tears roll down her cheeks. Mr. Martin, coming in, looks at them a moment, ejaculates, "You two big geese!"—then walks off. The matter had not yet been explained to him, and he was rather indignant that his sister-in-law, usually such a model of deportment, should on this occasion, when he was rather anxious to "show her off," appear so utterly nonsensical.

After their mirth had somewhat subsided, and they had been talking "sound sense" for an hour, Mr. Wright said, "There is one thing, Miss Warren, I want so much to know, if I may. Whom did the children take me for? They said at once that they must go and tell auntie. Were you expecting some one else to-night?"

And then she told him the whole story. She had vowed two hours ago up in her room that she would die rather than that he should ever know just what she had said, but now, some way she did not mind so much, and the easiest way out of it seemed to be to make a clean breast of the whole thing.

They had another good laugh over this, and she congratulated herself that night that after all, considering the introduction they had had, they had gotten on very well.

Mr. Wright spent not only that week, but he "ran down for Sunday" quite frequently during the summer, and before the season was over Agnes had the opportunity of "telling him what she thought of him" she so earnestly desired. But somehow what she told him did not sound exactly as she had thought then it would, and it appeared that he really was the 'Mr. Right' after all, though Teddy and Elsie declared she did not seem to know him until after they told her.

"And I really think," remarked Ted, "that he gives us bigger boxes of candy than Mr. Grey did."

Elsie, wise little soul, said, "Yes, 'cause he always tells us not to come back till it's all gone."—Canadian Home Journal.

How to Paper a Room.

New ceilings and walls should first be given a coat of glue size before hanging the paper. Dissolve one pound of glue in one bucket (two gallons and a half) of hot water, and apply with a whitewash brush.

If the ceilings or walls are kalsomined or whitewashed, wash off in lukewarm water and size as above. If already papered and the paper is still on smooth and tight to the wall, brush free from dust and apply the paper without the sizing. If found necessary to remove the paper it is best to then wait for the general house cleaning, when all carpets and furniture have been removed from the room.

Spray the walls and ceiling with warm water. When sufficiently soaked remove the paper; there will usually be some patches to be scraped loose with a sharp knife, then wash the walls and apply the glue sizing.

For paste use wheat flour made into a paste with cold water, then scald with boiling water, stirring until the proper consistency is reached.

Never boil paste nor add glue, as the glue when cold congeals and these hard lumps prevent the paper from going on smoothly.

We often get the dealer to trim our paper, which costs but a trifle and is more smoothly done by machinery than by hand. If done at home this is best attended to previous to the time of hanging. One person can do this, but to have an assistant to unroll the paper while one trims, insures a smoother edge and prevents accidents.

Broad, smooth-planed boards, ten or twelve feet long, are best for pasting the paper on. Lay a number of lengths, which have been previously cut, with the printed sides downward; paste one length and hang it plumb on the wall, beginning in one corner.

In pasting the remaining widths it requires a little care not to shove the paper over onto the pasted portions of the un-hung paper, sustained by pasting the preceding widths.

We begin hanging so as to match the paper with the right hand, although expert hangers often prefer matching with the left hand.

On side walls persons with but little experience will find it quite easy to work without an assistant, but it requires an expert to hang paper on a ceiling without help.

In cutting lengths for ceiling cut them the longest way of the room and at least four inches longer than the ceiling, so as to have two inches at either end to lap down on the side walls. Begin hanging ceilings over the mantel and lap the edge

of first width down at the side and at each end. Always hang ceilings first, it saves getting paste accidentally on the side walls.

One should consider the room for which the paper is intended before selecting it. For kitchens choose paper printed in geometrical designs, the colors green or light terra cotta. These colors and designs come in all grades. The best grade for kitchens and bath rooms is varnished tile paper; it is finished in imitation of tiling and is washable.

Embossed leatherettes are a good imitation of leather and are not so expensive as the varnished tile; they are suitable for halls, libraries and dining rooms.

The heavier grades of paper hang easier and stay new looking longer than the thin, light-weight papers.

When one is at a loss to know how much paper a room requires the following rule for measuring will be found handy: Measure the length and breadth, add, then multiply by two; multiply by the height of the room in feet.

To allow for windows and doors, multiply the height of each by the width, add, then multiply by two; multiply by amount, then divide by sixty; the result is the number of double rolls required for side walls.

The number of rolls required for ceiling is ascertained the same way, dividing the number of square feet by sixty. This rule makes all necessary allowances for waste and matching.—Prairie Farmer.

Why Cats Wash After Eating.

You may have noticed, little friends,

That cats don't wash their faces

Before they eat, as children do,

In all good Christian places.

Well, years ago, a famous cat,

The pangs of hunger feeling,

Had chanced to catch a fine young mouse,

Who said, as he ceased squealing:

"All genteel folks their faces wash

Before they think of eating!"

And, wishing to be thought well-bred,

Puss heeded his entreating.

But when she raised her paw to wash,

Chance for escape affording,

The sly young mouse said his good-by,

Without respect to wording.

A feline council met that day,

And passed in solemn meeting

A law forbidding any cat

To wash till after eating.

—The Outlook.

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Call and see our Exhibit at the Winnipeg Fair this year—took their Diploma last year.

My Jacket.

"Tailor, tailor, tell me true,
Where did you get my jacket of blue?"
"I bought the cloth, little master mine,
From the merchant who sells it, coarse
and fine."

I cut it out with my shears so bright,
And with needle and thread I sewed it
tight."

"Merchant, merchant, tell me true,
Where did you get the cloth so blue?"

"The cloth was made, little master mine,
Of woolen threads so soft and fine.
The weaver wove them together for me;
With loom and shuttle his trade plies he."

"Weaver, weaver, speak me, sooth.
Where got ye the threads so soft and
smooth?"

"From wool they's spun, little master
mine,
The spinner carded the wool so fine;
She spun it in threads and brought it to
me,
Where my sounding loom whirrs cheer-
ily."

"Spinner, spinner, tell me true,
Where you get the wool such things to
do?"

"From the old sheep's back, little master
dear.
The farmer he cut it and washed it clear;
The dyer dyed it so bright and blue,
And brought it to me to spin for you."

"Now, tailor, and merchant, and weaver,
too,
And spinner and farmer, my thanks to
you!
But the best of my thanks I still will keep
For you, my good old woolly-backed
sheep."

Childless.

She stood and watched where little chil-
dren played;
Her carriage waited for her in the street,
A woman fair, by wealth and love arrayed;
The children of the city at her feet.

As one who dwells with plenty close at
hand,
And yet may not be fed or satisfied,
She looked in silence at the little band,
As men must ever look at gifts denied.

They vanished down the street with happy
cries;
She turned away, and as she raised her
head,
I read the language of her wistful eyes;
"I have been cheated" that was what
they said.

—Theodosia Pickering in Munsey's
Magazine.

A clean man will not live in a dirty
house.

Adversity tests faith, and prosperity tests
love.

Every humbug puts a pious motto over
his door.

You may backslide, but you can never
up-slide.

We are made by our enemies and marred
by ourselves.

Encouraging little rights is as helpful as
criticizing great wrongs.

A blunt tool with a man behind it is bet-
ter than a Damascus blade without one.

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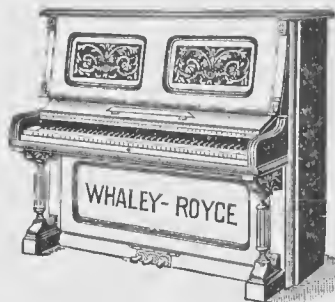
Gentlemen,—It gives me great pleasure to give you my testimonial to the good quality of your Cement. I cannot speak too highly of its good qualities. I might say if I was putting up any more buildings I would certainly use it again. You can use this testimonial as much as you wish.

Yours, very respectfully,

W. THOMAS, Mount Brydges.

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Ice Cream.

Nut Creams.—Will serve from six to ten persons: Burnt almonds, hickory nuts, hazel nuts, filberts, English walnuts, burnt peanuts, cocoanut; one quart of cream, half-pound of sugar, five ounces of nuts, one teaspoonful of caramel, one tablespoonful of vanilla. Pound the nuts to smooth paste. Put one-half the cream and the sugar on to boil, stir until the sugar is dissolved, then add the remaining pint of cream and the nuts; stand away to cool; when cold, add the caramel and vanilla. Add a few nuts broken into small bits. Freeze in a freezer.

Pistachio.—One quart of cream, half-pound of sugar, one quart of spinach, one teaspoonful extract of almonds, one heaping tablespoonful vanilla sugar or a teaspoonful of the extract, five-eighths pound of shelled pistachio nuts. Boil the spinach three minutes and drain, pound until reduced to a pulp and squeeze the juice out through a fine muslin. Finish the same as the nut cream, adding sufficient spinach juice to color.

Filbert Ice Cream.—Six ounces of filberts, roasted, peeled and finely pounded with milk to a stiff paste, put same in a stew pan and pour over same one and one-half quarts of boiling hot cream. Take sixteen yolks of eggs and work the same with one pound of sugar very light, pass the filbert cream through a sieve over the yolks, reduce with another pint of raw cream, add a glass of noyau for flavoring, keep it on a cool fire until it thickens, but not let it boil, cool off and place in a freezer and freeze in the usual manner very stiff; serve in glass cups.

Macaroon or Ratafia Ice Cream.—Four ounces sweet macaroons, two ounces bitter macaroons, both finely crushed with the rolling pin and pour over same one and one-half quarts of ordinary cream, previously boiled and hot and cook about eight minutes. In the meantime mix three fourths of a pound of sugar with fourteen yolks of eggs, add the above macaroon cream nearly cold now and stir over a slow fire until it thickens, but must not boil, and pass this through a sieve. Thin it down with a pint of raw cream and about an hour before serving time freeze to a nice stiff cream. Then work in about a pint of stiff whipped cream and serve. This cream is noted for its lightness, like a sponge, and is served in glasses or cups. Can be flavored with a little maraschino if desired.

Vienna Ice Cream (a good article).—In a very clean kettle break the yolks of three dozen eggs; stir them up well with an egg whisk; add one gallon fresh milk, two vanilla beans split in two, $3\frac{1}{2}$ pounds granulated sugar; stir this together over a moderate fire with the egg whisk until it comes near boiling and commences to thicken; then strain; when partly cool add one gallon double cream and freeze. Double cream means cream twelve hours old.

Ice Cream (not so good).—One quart of milk, six ounces sugar, three ounces cornflour, flavoring essence, a pinch of butter. Wet the cornflour up in a basin with a little of the milk, put the remainder of the milk, the sugar and a piece of butter about the size of a walnut into a stewpan; set it over the fire and bring to the boil; when it boils pour to the wet up cornflour, return to the stewpan and cook till it thickens; then stand aside to cool; when cold add any desired flavoring essence and color, and proceed to freeze in the ordinary way.

Chocolate Ice Cream.—Melt slowly six ounces of unsweetened chocolate and add one pint of hot water. Place yolks of sixteen eggs and four whole eggs in a kettle, one and one-half pounds of sugar, one quart of boiling milk, tastingspoon-

fuls of vanilla, and stir it over a slow fire until it thickens, adding above bitter chocolate; now stir in another quart of hot cream, strain all through a Chinese strainer in the freezer and when cold freeze in the usual manner.

Keeping Cream.—The keeping is fully as particular as the making of cream. When it is frozen you should let off the water the first thing, then remove the dasher, and if you do not wish to transfer it to a packing can put a good cork in the cover to keep the salt water and ice out, using only enough salt to keep it hard enough to dish; as if you use too much salt, it will freeze so hard that you cannot dish it nicely, and will not eat as well as if it was softer. Always repack your cream before it gets too soft, as every time it gets very soft and freezes again it makes the grain coarser. It is always best to beat up your cream with a paddle every time you repack it.—The Dairy World.

Recipes.

Rice Fritters.—Put one cup of boiled rice in a deep dish containing one-half pint of sweet milk. Stir till the rice is soft. Add to this four tablespoons of flour and a well-beaten egg and small quantity of salt. Drop one spoonful at a time in hot lard and fry a light brown.

Cookies.—One-half cup butter, one-half cup sour milk, one cup sugar, one teaspoonful soda, one egg; salt; nutmeg if desired.

Frosting.—One teaspoonful of gelatine dissolved in one-half cup boiling water and made stiff with sugar.

Coffee Cake.—One cup molasses, one cup sugar, one cup butter, one cup coffee, four cups flour, two eggs, one teaspoonful soda, one-half cup raisins or currants, small teaspoon cloves, small teaspoon cinnamon.

Striped Cake.—Two-thirds cup butter, two cups sugar, one cup sweet milk, three eggs, three cups flour, two teaspoons baking powder; essence of lemon. Put half in two square tins and bake. To the other half add: One cup chopped raisins and a little citron, one tablespoonful molasses, one teaspoonful cinnamon, one-half teaspoonful cloves, one-half teaspoonful allspice, one teaspoonful flour. Bake and put cakes together in alternate layers, with jelly or icing between; powdered sugar on top.

Cake Pudding.—Take stale pieces of cake cut in small bits, beat two eggs, one-half cup of sugar, two cups of creamy milk together, pour over cake, let stand till dinner, flavor with nutmeg of vanilla, and bake as bread pudding, use any sauce.

Meat Sausage.—Stray pieces of left-over beef or mutton, chop fine with equal parts cold cooked potatoes, onions to season (if liked), one-third as much clear water and a little sage; mix all together and fry in cakes or bake in oven with a little milk, as desired.

Poor Man's Pie.—One cup of sugar, mix in one tablespoonful of flour, cover bottom of pie, one tablespoonful of melted butter, and one cup of milk; flavor to taste, bake without upper crust. Eat same day made.

Good Muffins.—One well-beaten egg, two tablespoonfuls of sugar, three of melted butter, one cup of sweet milk, flour to make stiff, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder; bake in a hot oven.

Potato Omelet.—Cut six boiled potatoes in small squares and fry in hot lard a light brown. Beat three eggs very light and pour over potatoes. Cover up tight; let remain on stove a short time. You can turn all out nicely in a dish. Nice for breakfast.

Potato Salad.—Slice one quart raw potatoes. Cook in salted water. Boil two

eggs hard. Slice in potatoes, and one small onion. Sprinkle over this one tablespoonful of sugar. Pepper and mustard to taste. Heat three-fourths cup of good vinegar and put in lump of butter size of egg. Pour over potatoes and mix well.

Rice Pudding.—One pint of sweet milk. Put in a bowl two tablespoons of the milk. Cook three-fourth cup of raisins in the remainder of milk twenty minutes. Beat the yolks of two eggs with milk in bowl. Add three cups of boiled rice to the milk and raisins. Cook five minutes. Stir constantly. Stir in the eggs and milk, one teaspoonful salt, three-fourth cup sugar and a little nutmeg or cinnamon. Stir till the pudding reaches the boiling point and let boil three minutes. Cover the top with a meringue made of the whites of the eggs and one tablespoonful of sugar. Brown in the oven.

Graham Pudding.—One-half cup butter, one cup New Orleans molasses, two eggs, one cup sweet milk, three cups Graham flour, one cup seeded raisins, one cup currants, one-half teaspoon cinnamon and one-fourth teaspoonful cloves. Add a pinch of salt, and a scant half teaspoonful of soda mixed with the molasses. Mix all thoroughly and pour into a buttered mould with a close fitting cover (a covered tin pail will do) and steam in close steamer three hours. The pudding may be placed in a kettle of boiling water if preferred. Do not allow water to stop boiling any of the time. This pudding is at once the most palatable and healthful of any we know.

Foam Sauce for Graham Pudding.—One cup sugar, one-half cup butter, two eggs, one pint milk. Beat together the sugar and butter, then add the yolks of eggs. Put the milk in a double boiler and scald. Then add gradually the beaten eggs, butter and sugar, having first stirred in a little of the boiling milk, to make sure of its being smooth. Cook until the custard begins to thicken slightly, then draw back on the range, and add the well-beaten white of eggs. Flavor with vanilla.

Hot Cakes for Breakfast.

English Muffins.—One quart of flour, one half teaspoonful of sugar, one teaspoonful of salt, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one and one quarter pints of sweet milk. Have batter a little stiffer than for griddle cakes. Have a griddle hot and greased, lay greased muffin rings on it, fill them half full, and turn when risen to the top, with cake turner. Do not bake too brown. When done pull apart, toast slightly and butter. Serve at once.

German Puffs.—One pint of sweet milk, one half pound of flour, two ounces of butter and four eggs. Separate the eggs and beat the yolks until thick; warm the butter and milk until the butter is melted; when cold stir in slowly the yolks of the eggs; mix with the flour. Whisk the whites, dry stir through very lightly and bake in buttered cups not half full.

Oatmeal Gems.—One pint of cooked oatmeal, one pint of sweet milk, four tablespoonfuls of sugar, two beaten eggs, one tablespoonful of salt, two tablespoonfuls of melted butter, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, and enough flour to stick together. Bake in hot gem pans in quick oven.

Breakfast Muffins.—One cup of sugar, one egg, one tablespoonful of melted butter, one pint of sweet milk, three cups of flour, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one tablespoonful of salt.

Pop-Overs.—One egg, white and yolk beaten separately, one cupful of sweet milk, one cupful of flour, and a pinch of salt. Bake 20 minutes.

AN EVERY-DAY AFFAIR.

It was clearly evident that some problem more serious and perplexing than that of breadmaking was agitating the mind of Hester Williams, as she stood before the open pantry window one early September morning. Her plump white arms were bared to the elbows, and it was marvellous to behold, with what skill her dainty fingers manipulated the yielding spongy substance in the dish before her.

It was noticeable, however, that occasionally the soft pat of her hand upon the dough changed to a vicious little dab, which betrayed the fact that the generally serene state of her mind was decidedly disturbed, while the compressed lips and contracted forehead indicated that she was reaching some sort of a conclusion of her problem, whatever it might be.

Just then she heard some one softly whistling the strains of a popular melody, and the next instant "some one" leaned his arms on the window sill and said: "Good morning, Miss Hester," in a tone that was full of something stronger and deeper, than mere respect—it was almost reverential.

A swift gleam of pleasure and as swift a wave of bright color flashed over Hester's face; then, as if suddenly remembering, she rather coldly replied: "Good morning, Mr. Raymond."

He watched her silently for a moment, while an expression of pain crept into his eyes, as he saw her struggling against the pleading of her heart, and understood that it was because he was "only one of the farm hands," and she was the rich farmer's daughter, who had so lately graduated from college.

Could this be the same girl who had made him so happy the night before by sitting out on the porch with him in the moonlight, and talking with him of her ambition to add to her other accomplishments the art of cooking, telling gleefully that her father had promised that on the day when she could make and bake bread "as good as mother's" he would send her abroad to cultivate her voice, which was the crowning ambition of her life.

Then she had joyfully anticipated the places of note she would visit, the famous people she would be likely to meet, and many other things, until, noticing that he had grown quiet, she had stopped to ask if he was ill, and he had said simply: "I was thinking how lonely it would be here when you had gone abroad."

She had remained silent for a moment, and then had replied, softly: "It will seem good to know some one will miss me," but, as if fearing she had said too much, she made some hasty excuse for leaving him, but not until he had touched her hand as she said "Good-night."

How could he know that she had gone to her room and struggled most of the night with her love for him, and that it was not until the morning that she had fully determined, while at her self-imposed task of breadmaking, that love was not to be a factor in her life, if she was to become famous in song, especially love for a poor man, and "a farm hand" at that.

And he had not been able to sleep because of the tumultuous hope in his heart that at last he had found a true woman, to whom a true man's love was a consideration not to be despised, and he had planned happily as to the way he would surprise her by disclosing the fact that he "owned houses and lands" and had money enough to supply the most extravagant wish of her pretty head. He thought of all this as he stood at the window watching her, and could not fail to understand what the determination of her face implied. In a moment more he had resolved upon a heroic test.

"I thought I would not go away with-

Blue Ribbon Ceylon Tea
and
"Transplanted Mocha and Java Coffee"
should be in every home where
there is a good housekeeper.

out saying good-by to you, Miss Hester, as I have decided to start for New York to-night, and shall sail from there for South America as soon as my passage can be arranged. So I want to express my hope that all your ambitions for the future may be fulfilled. I shall expect some fine day to read in the papers of your overwhelming success and that the musical world is at your feet."

She cast one quick, appealing glance at him, and then—yes, it was true—she was holding out both hands to him, which he lost not a second in securing in his own, regardless of the fact that there were generous patches of flour upon them, which became almost immediately transferred to his face as he kissed the trembling little hands again and again that now vainly struggled to be freed.

Indeed, there seemed imminent danger of the young woman's being lifted bodily through the window by the rapturous fellow, who declared he would not release her until she had promised to take him as her companion when she went abroad, that it should be their wedding trip, and that it should be soon.—Boston Post.

WOULD LIKE TO KNOW.

Oh, could there in this world be found
Some little spot of happy ground

Without the village tattling,
How doubly blest that spot would be,
Where all might dwell in liberty,
Free from the bitter misery

Of gossips' endless prattling!
Oh, that the mischief-making crew

Were all reduced to one or two,

And they were painted red or blue,

That every one might know them!

A Texas inventor has devised a simple shower bath which can be used where a bathroom is not piped so as to provide a fixed shower bath. It consists of an ordinary bucket with a double bottom; the lower bottom is perforated for the purpose of distributing water into fine sprays, while the second one has only one opening, which is controlled by a valve, the handle of which extends through the wall of the bucket to the outside. The bucket is filled with water and suspended on a bracket over the tub. The shower is then secured by simply turning the handle of the valve, which releases the water.

"These eggs are pretty small."

"Yes, Missis; if the hens had known the eggs were for you I dare say they would have laid them bigger."

It is said that a burned child dreads the fire. Probably that is the reason why the newly married man tries to avoid his old flames.



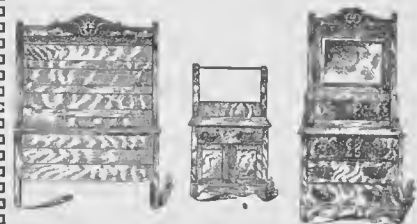
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AN EYE-OPENER.

The eyes, in all their various phases, in their coloring, size, shape, expression, form a most attractive study. As every one knows, their variety in all these ways is infinite. And various as they are, so various also are the moods they express, the temperaments they illustrate, the soul they unveil. Just let us imagine ourselves looking at some of the types.

Here are the dark grey ones first, with their sweeping black lashes, which, lifting, challenge us to look into the soul they mirror and find there ought but truth, honor, steadfastness, a capacity for deep and strong, though hardly passionate love. "In short," say they, "is not our motto 'Trustworthiness?'"

Then there comes the steely grey ones, cold and hard and calculating, as the disposition of which they are but the outward manifestation.

Next the black eyes, in their three fixed types, come up to be examined. The little, round, beady ones, the eyes belonging only to the degraded—these are they which fill us with pity unutterable, for where they are seen there is a disposition which, humanly speaking, has no good impulse.

Then there are the brilliant black ones, beautiful, sparkling, scintillating, hard, the bringers of woe to whomsoever throws in his or her lot with their possessor.

Equally, indeed far more beautiful, are the soft, luminous black ones—steady in their gaze as the steadfast soul behind them, earnest of rest and strong comfort to those whom their owner loves.

And now to the eyes which have been sung by the poets, and raved over by lovers—

"The blue eyes for laughter,
The blue eyes for love,
The blue eyes that mirror
The heavens above."

There it goes, you see. There's a vivid china blue assortment, the accompaniment of fair hair, pink and white skin, into whose shallow depths the best of men will throw their all of love and "honor and faith, and a fair intent," and receive a shallow-hearted shrew, feminine perchance, but unwomanly to her heart's core.

Then there come the orbs well meriting the adjective sapphire, so darkly, deeply, beautifully blue are they. Though strong in coloring, these do not indicate strength of character, but they do indicate a desire for and a fixed intention of having full control over members of the opposite sex. These are the eyes which flash black on occasion, and which have a little way of roaming about tangling themselves up with any pair of eyes in sight which seem to lend themselves at all readily to the tangling process.

Akin to them in many respects, though far more expressive, are the eyes which Matthew Arnold told us "are too expressive to be blue, too lovely to be grey;" the eyes like unto nothing so much as the haze where the clear blue of our Lake Ontario mingles at the edge of the horizon with our perfect Canadian skies; the lovely, deep-set, cloudy Irish eyes, a bit changeable perhaps, like the nation whose glory they are, flashing suddenly from dreaming sadness to wideawake mischief and mirth.

But I could construct columns on the blue eyes, in their endless variety. So could reams be written on the browns (hardly such interesting reams though, I grant you), the golden browns, the red browns, the deep, dark, glorious browns, in whose mysterious depths we search for a soul that we find to our disgust isn't there.

The various varieties of browns, often lovely to look at, are mostly painfully uninteresting to study. They don't mean brain, though they may perhaps occasionally indicate average intelligence; they don't

indicate passion, though under them frequently lies a placid affection; in fact their whole aspect is tryingly average, though undoubtedly worthy.

For the last I've left the most beautiful eyes in all the world, the hazel ones. Rare they are, and valuable with the price which rareness brings. They are (those most often seen) of a clear, dark grey green, irradiated with yellow streaks, and in the far rarer and more beautiful type, with red streaks also. The grey denotes firmness and stability of purpose, green purity of life and character, yellow an underlying brightness of disposition, and the red capacity and power of passionate love and feeling.

Beautiful beyond words to express are these haunting hazel eyes, which sparkle with fun so readily, and then change and grow misty with tenderness. They range in their expressiveness over the gamut of the emotions, depicting them all, and showing to all who care to see the beautiful, strong, tender soul, of which they are but the outward and visible sign.

But take ye heed, my readers. They say "God makes your eyes, but you make your own mouth." Your eyes you can control, your mouth you cannot. So, see to it then that when your character is formed your eyes and mouth are in harmony the one with the other. — The Canadian Home Journal.

"Kissing is dangerous," quoth he.

She archly asked: "How soon, With due precaution, might one be Regarded as immune?"

She—"Would you take me to be twenty?"

He—"No, indeed!"

"Then what would you take me for?"
"Why, I'd take you for better or for worse, of course."

THE BABY.

A new philosopher's come to town;
Though never a beard has he,
He wins respect while he scorns renown;
He's a wonderful man, though wee,
And his pate is bald, but his eye is bright,
For it never was touched by tears,
And he's learned far more in a single night
Than most of us learn in years.

He laughed at the world when the morn-
ing's glow

First bade him behold the jest,
And he loved his neighbor—and loved him
so

That 'mongst all he is loved the best,
And he sways the crowd with a simple
might

Which every man reveres;
He has learned far more in a single night
Than most of us learn in years.

—Washington Star.

WHO SPLIT THE LOG.

"There's nothing like giving a boy a little encouragement, once in a while," said a wealthy down-town merchant, the other day. "I know I owe a great deal to a remark a crabbed old farmer made to me when I was quite small.

"I was trying to split a cross-grained hickory log, and as our wood-pile was close by the roadside, my efforts attracted the notice of the farmer, who stopped his team.

"I was greatly flattered by his attention, because he was the crossdest and surliest man in town, and never took any notice of us boys, except to sit in his orchards with a shotgun in his hand when the apples were ripe. So I put in my best licks and covered my hands with blisters, but the log refused to split. I hated to be beaten, but there seemed no help for it. The old man noticed my chagrin.

"'Humph! I thought you'd hev to give it up!' he said, with a chuckle. 'Those words were all I needed.

"I made no reply; but the way that ax-head went into that log was a revelation to me. As I drove it into the knots, they yielded. There was a cheerful crackle, the gap widened, and soon the halves lay before me, and the farmer drove off discomfited.

"But I never forgot that scene. When I first went into business, I made mistakes, as every young man will. But whenever I got caught in a doubtful enterprise, I remembered that my friends were standing around waiting for the chance to say: 'I thought you'd have to give it up!'

"In spite of himself, that old farmer gave me the keynote of my success.

"So you see that, if a boy has any grit in him, he is bound to profit by the right sort of encouragement; and, in that connection, I may remark, a well-placed sneer is often worth more than a barrel of taffy.
—Puck.

A priest the other day, who was examining a confirmation class in the south of Ireland, asked the question: "What is the Sacrament of Matrimony?"

A little girl at the top of the class answered: "Plaze your Riverence, 'tis a state into which sows enter to prepare them for another and a better world."

"Put her down," says the curate—"put her down to the fut of the class."

"Lave her alone," said the priest, "for anythin' you or I know to the contrary, she may be partly right."

AN OBSTINATE HEN.

Down in Missouri lives a boy who likes pets. He began with a pair of pigeons that he got in trade for a dog that he had traded a knife for. His parents allowed him to keep the pigeons until they multiplied so that there were pigeons all over the place. Then he sold the pigeons and bought a goat that ate the clothes off the line every Monday. He was compelled to dispose of it, and traded it for a pair of game chickens. In a week there wasn't a rooster left in the neighborhood; the game rooster had killed them all. His father took the game chickens for a ride one night and lost them three miles out in the country. Three days afterward the boy brought them home, but he never told anyone how he got them. And so he fought for his pets one by one—his dog was lost, his lamb stolen, his rabbits ran away. He has come down to one old hen.

Recently he bought a "settin" of eggs. A "settin" of eggs is as many as a motherly hen can hatch into chicks. He had made up his mind that his hen was lonely and needed company, and what so companionable as a hatch of little chicks to scratch for? The hen, however, had different views, and didn't want to sit on the eggs. But he was not a boy to be stumped by a hen—he had borne too many losses already.

He put the eggs in a box in which he had made a nest of hay. Then he planted the indignant hen on them, put a board in which he had bored a lot of holes over her and left her to come to terms. That night his big brother kicked off the box and set the hen free. The next morning the boy put her back, and put some bricks on the board, for he thought she had raised the board and released herself. The brother kicked both bricks and board off that night. The boy replaced hen and board again, and again they were kicked off. Then he got a board and made a hole in it for the hen to poke her head through and nailed the board to the box. Once a day he takes the board off and chases the hen around the yard for exercise, and twice a day he carries food and water to her.

What's the use of trying to discourage a boy like that?—Kansas City Star.

RUSKIN'S ADVICE TO YOUNG LADIES.

"In order to investigate oneself it is well to find out what one is now. Don't think vaguely about it. Take pen and paper, and write down as accurate a description of yourself as possible; and if you dare not, find out why you dare not, and try to get strength of heart enough to look yourself in the face, mind as well as body. Always have two mirrors on your dressing-table, and, with proper care, dress mind and body at the same time. Put your best intelligence to find out what you are good for and what you can be made into. The mere resolve not to be useless, and the honest desire to help other people, will, in the quickest and most delicate way, improve yourself. All accomplishments should be considered as a means of assisting others. In music, get the voice disciplined and clear, and think only of accuracy; expression and effect will take care of themselves. So in drawing, learn to set down the right shape of anything, and thereby explain its character to another person; but if you try only to make showy drawings for praise, or pretty ones for amusement, your drawing will have little or no interest for you and no educating power. Resolve to do each day something useful in the vulgar sense. Learn the economy of the kitchen, the good and the bad qualities of every common article of

food, and the simplest and best modes of their preparation. One should at the end of every day be able to say, as proudly as any peasant, that she has not eaten the bread of idleness. Get quit of the absurd idea that Heaven will interfere to correct great errors, while allowing its laws to take their own course in punishing small ones. If food is carelessly prepared, no one expects Providence to make it palatable; neither, if through years of folly you misguide your own life, need you expect divine interference to bring round everything for the best. I tell you positively that the world is not so constituted. The consequences of great mistakes are just as sure as those of small ones; and the happiness of your whole life, and all of the lives over which you have power, depends literally on your common sense and discretion as the excellence and order of a day."

RULES FOR HOSPITALITY.

Do not intrude into your hostess' affairs.

Go direct when the call or visit is ended.

Do not make a hobby of personal infirmities.

Do not overdo the matter of entertainment.

Do not forget bathing facilities for the guest.

"Make yourself at home," but not too much so.

In ministering to the guest do not forget the family.

Do not make unnecessary work for others, even servants.

Do not gossip; there are better things in life to think about.

Let no member of the family intrude in the guest chamber.

Conform to the custom of the house, especially as to meals.

Be courteous, but not to the extent of surrendering principles.

When several guests are present, give a share of attention to all.

Introduce games for diversion, but only such as are agreeable.

Better simple food with pleasure than luxuries with annoyance and worry.

Have a comfortable room in readiness, adapted to the needs and tastes of the guest.

A guest need not accept every proposed entertainment; he should be considerate of himself and host.

Learn the likes and dislikes of those who are to be entertained, but not through the medium of an imperative catechism.
—Ex.

She—"Before we were married you said that you would be willing to go to the end of the earth for my sake."

He—"Yes, and I'm blamed sorry I didn't do it right then—and remain there."

Lady—"Thank you, sir; but I don't like to deprive you of your comfortable seat."

Hibernian—"Be th' powers, leddy; it was comfortable no longer when Oi saw you standin'."

He—"Have you heard my new song, 'The Proposal?'"

She—"No; what key is it in?"

"Be mine-er."

"I will. And now you can transpose it to the key of A flat."

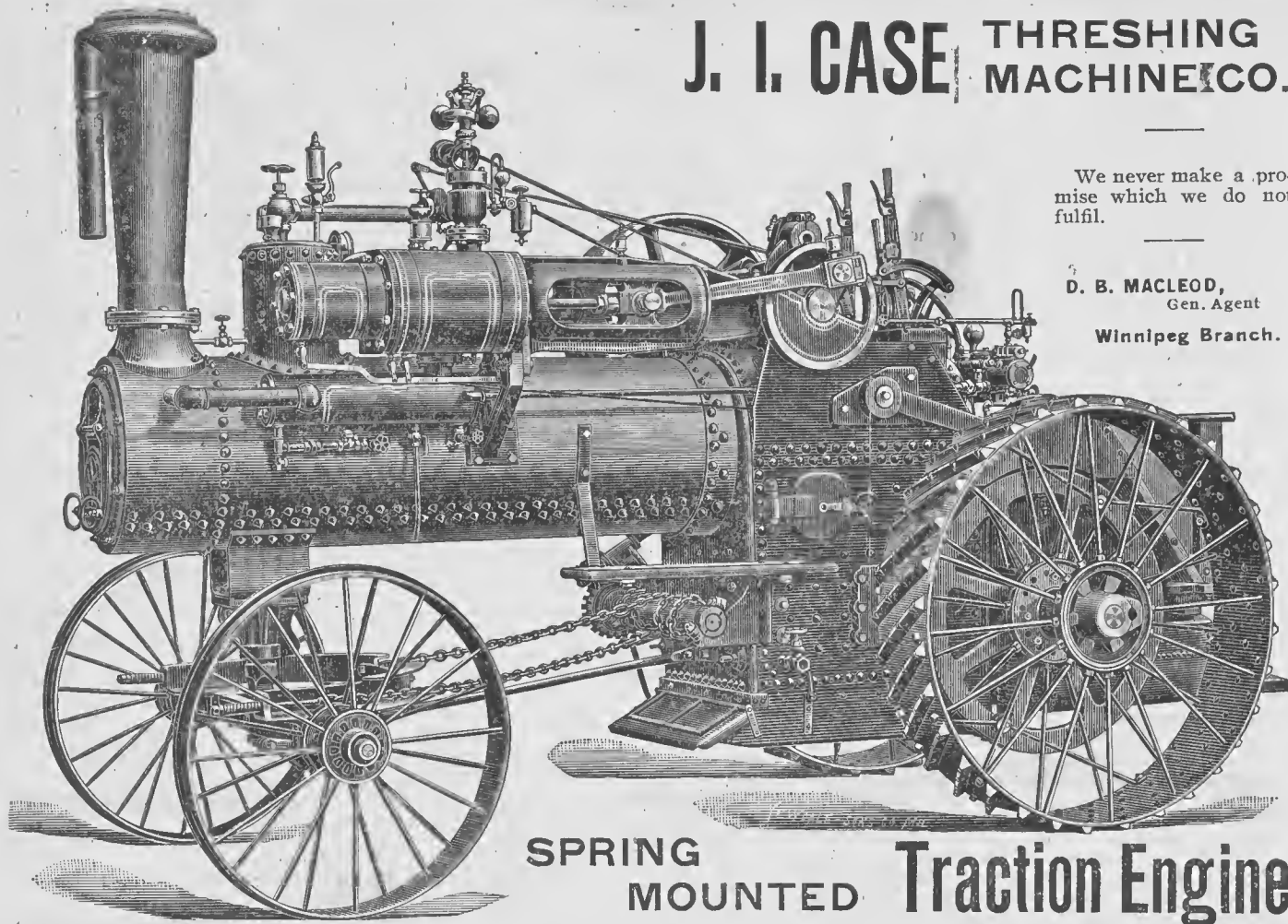
"Papa, the paper this morning, in speaking of the battle at Cardenas, says: 'She made no response to the New York's fire.' Battery isn't feminine, is it?"

"No, my boy; you can silence a battery, but you cannot silence anything feminine."

J. I. CASE THRESHING MACHINE CO.

We never make a promise which we do not fulfil.

D. B. MACLEOD,
Gen. Agent
Winnipeg Branch.



SPRING MOUNTED Traction Engine

TOOK HIMSELF TO PIECES.

General Nicholls, of New Orleans, was well known throughout the southern states as one of the bravest officers of the Confederate army. He sacrificed an eye, a leg and an arm to the cause, which he believed just, and came out of the war, as he declared, "only half of a man." But the half that was left enjoyed a joke as keenly as ever. Science replaced the lost members so successfully that nobody who was ignorant of his misfortune could detect it.

The General often told the following story:

Stopping at a hotel in Mobile, a negro boy was detailed to help him prepare for bed. After his bag was unpacked and his coat laid aside, he said: "Now, Sam, take off my leg."

Sam stared speechless.

"Don't you yet know how to take off legs, eh? Now, look here!"

He unscrewed the leg, and keeping it carefully covered with its long black stocking, laid it aside.

"Now, take off this arm."

"No, sah! No, sah! Nebber took off no gentlum's arm in my life!" gasped Sam, turning grey with terror.

"You're a pretty valet! Nothing easier." The arm was taken off, and laid beside the leg on the table, and the general prepared for sleep and got into bed.

"Oh, by the way! We'd better take an eye out!"

He took it out. Sam backed to the door, afraid to turn his back on the terrible guest, who stretched himself sleepily, and then said:

"Now, Sam, take off my head!"

Sam rushed out of the room to the office, and could only find strength to gasp out, "It's de debbil heself; sah! He's taken hisself to pieces in room 48!"

The man who has the nerve to make a joke of his sacrifices in any cause is very sure of sympathy and approval.—Youth's Companion.

DON'T SNUB.

Don't snub a boy because he wears shabby clothes. When Edison, the inventor of the telephone, first entered Boston, he wore a pair of yellow linen breeches in the depth of winter.

Don't snub a boy because his house is plain and unpretending. Abraham Lincoln's early home was a log cabin.

Don't snub a boy because of the ignorance of his parents. Shakespeare, the world's poet, was the son of a man who was unable to write his own name.

Don't snub a boy because he chooses an humble trade. The author of Pilgrim's Progress was a tinker.

Don't snub a boy because of physical disability. Milton was blind.

Don't snub a boy because of dullness in his lessons. Hogarth, the celebrated painter and engraver, was a stupid boy at his books.

Don't snub a boy because he stutters. Demosthenes, the greatest orator of Greece, overcame a harsh and stammering voice.

Don't snub anyone. Not only because some day he may far outstrip you in the race of life, but because it is neither kind, nor right, nor Christianlike.

Dodson—"No, my dear; it's no use talking. I shall not give up smoking until I am dead."

His Wife (bitterly)—"Huh, there is nothing in your conduct that leads me to think you'll stop smoking even then."

QUICK AND SLOW COOKING.

One great mistake young cooks make is as to how fast certain articles should be cooked. For instance meat is always tough even though it falls from the bones, if boiled hard, says the Indiana Farmer. For soup it should be put to cook in cold water and heated so slowly that it will not come to a boil in less than an hour, and then it should boil only very gently. When one wishes the flavor all to stay in the meat it should be put to cook in boiling water and allowed to boil a few minutes, and then set back where it will just simmer. Meat should not be salted until nearly done. Potatoes should boil briskly the first five minutes and then more slowly the remainder of the half hour. Beans, peas and corn should boil hard till done. Green vegetables should generally be cooked in salted water, to best retain their flavor. This is particularly true of onions and cabbage. One reason that young cooks pay so little attention to the above rules is that they think the difference is only in the flavor and that isn't much. But the greatest loss is in the value. And that we may have all the nutrition certain foods possess we must give them the treatment they require.

Some persons are proud of their blood, but it's all in vein.

For Over Fifty Years

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind.